The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

Vol. XIX., No. 18. Whole No. 497 } NEW YORK, OCTOBER 28, 1899. {Price per Copy, 10c.

Drury College Library 1900

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY

Contents

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

Sympathies and Facts in the South African War 511
Cartoon Views of the War 512
British Leaders in the Present Crisis (Portraits) 513
The President's Declaration of his Policy 514
The Anti-Expansion Conference . . . 515
Growth of American Cities 516
Columbia's Victory over the Shamrock 517
Topics in Brief 517

LETTERS AND ART:

Zangwill's "Children of the Ghetto" . 518
Sculpture in America 519
The Poe Anniversary 519
Emerson's Letters to Professor Norton 520
"The American Language" 521
That Remarkable Dumas "Discovery" 521
The Strange Silence of American Poets 522
An Art Theater for New York . . . 522
Notes 522

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Treatment of Disease by Light . . . 523
Is the Earth Alive? 523
Another Edison Invention 524
Real and Imaginary Powers of Liquid Air 524
Photographing the Stomach 525
Is Sleep ever Dreamless? 525
Danger from Electric Sparks 525
Patented Germs 526
Origin of Atmospheric Electricity . . 526
Tesla and Wireless Power Transmission 526
Science Brevities 526

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Dean Farrar's Indictment of Present-Day England 527
English Conciliation of Mohammed's Followers 527
"The Dying of Death" 528
What was Christ's Attitude toward "Religious Error"? 529
Conversion of Nestorian Christians to the Roman Catholic Church . . . 529
What is Religion? 530
Absolution by Telephone 530

FOREIGN TOPICS:

As to the Results of the Transvaal War 531
European Attitude toward the South African War 531
Colonial Aid to Great Britain . . . 532
Foreign Comments on Dewey's Reception 533
The Venezuela Award 533
Startling Demands of the Spanish Catholics 534

MISCELLANEOUS:

Foreign Possibilities of American Commerce 535
Personals 536
More or Less Pungent 536
Current Events 537
Chess 539

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 30 LAFAYETTE PLACE, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Youth's Companion

Issued Every Week—$1.75 a Year.

FREE—
Every Week to Jan. 1, 1900 ...

☞ See Subscription Offer Below.

Every Week's Issue Equals a 12mo Volume of 175 Pages.

FREE—
The Companion Calendar ...

☞ A Rare Souvenir in Twelve Colors.

THE volume for 1900 will again exemplify the unceasing efforts of the publishers to increase the attractiveness of the paper for family reading. It has assembled as contributors not only the most popular story-tellers but also famous soldiers and sailors, statesmen, scientists and travellers. Among them are

Gen. Wesley Merritt.
Gen. "Joe" Wheeler.
Andrew Carnegie.
Walter Camp.
Reginald de Koven.
Margaret Deland.
Bishop Henry Potter.
John Philip Sousa.

Maj.-Gen. Wesley Merritt.

SEND us your address on a postal card, and we will mail you our Illustrated Announcement of the 1900 volume and sample copies of the paper Free.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

THOSE who subscribe now, sending $1.75, the price of a year's subscription, with this slip or the name of this paper, will receive The Companion Free for the remaining weeks of 1899, the beautiful Companion Calendar, and the 52 issues of the new volume to Jan., 1901.

NN 124

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LEGAL DIRECTORY.

We append below a list of leading lawyers in different portions of the United States.

Legal business, collections, and requests for local information will meet with prompt attention at their hands:

Henry C. Terry, 506-7-8 Hale Building, Philadelphia.
Mordecai & Gadsden, 43-45 Broad St., Charleston, S.C.
W. B. Hutchinson (Patents and Patent Law,) 52 Broadway N. Y. City.
Arthur M. Higgins, Minneapolis, Minn.
Oscar C. Mueller, Wilcox Bldg, Los Angeles, Cal.
Jonn Moffitt, 59 Dearborn St., Chicgo, Ill.
Wm. O. Thompson, 10th St. and Wash. Ave., St. Louis.

Funk & Wagnalls Company's

STANDARD PUBLICATIONS

CYCLOPEDIA OF PRACTICAL QUOTATIONS

By J. K. HOYT. *30,000 quotations; 86,000 lines of concordance.* 8vo, 1,205 pp., buckram $6, law sheep $8, half morocco $10, full morocco $12 *net.*

"By long odds the best book of quotations in existence."—*New York Herald.*

HISTORICAL LIGHTS

By REV. CHARLES E. LITTLE. 6,000 historical extracts, *illustrating 30,000 topics.* For ministers, lecturers, public speakers, writers, teachers, etc. 8vo, 964 pp., cloth $5, sheep $6.50 *net.*

"It is very comprehensive, and is valuable as an aid to centralizing thought."—*The Christian Intelligencer.*

BIBLICAL LIGHTS AND SIDE-LIGHTS

By REV. CHARLES E. LITTLE. 10,000 Biblical Illustrations, 30,000 cross-references of facts, incidents, and remarkable statements for use of public speakers, teachers, and writers. 8vo, 636 pp., cloth $4; sheep $5.50 *net.*

"It will be of great service to all public speakers who know how to add illustrations to arguments. There are admirable materials in it for the feathers of a million arrows."—*Joseph Cook.*

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF SOCIAL REFORMS

Edited by W. D. P. BLISS with the cooperation of many eminent specialists. Complete and up-to-date information on all social and economic questions. 8vo, 1,447 pp., cloth $7.50, sheep $9.50, half morocco $12, full morocco $14 *net.*

"It will stand in years to come as an epitome of the social and economic conditions and the state of human progress in the last decade of the nineteenth century."—*The Review of Reviews.*

STUDENTS' STANDARD DICTIONARY

Edited by JAMES C. FERNALD. Abridged from the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary. 62,234 vocabulary terms, 1,225 illustrations. Exclusive educational features. Large 8vo, 915 pp., cloth, leather back, $3.50 *net*; full leather $4.00 *net.*

"It is to be preferred to all other dictionaries meant for office or desk use, and for scholars in high schools and academies. It is quite sufficient for the needs of nine readers in ten."—*Boston Herald.*

THE STANDARD INTERMEDIATE-SCHOOL DICTIONARY

Edited by JAMES C. FERNALD. Abridged from the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary. 30,000 vocabulary terms, 500 illustrations. 8vo, heavy cloth, 541 pp. Price $1.00 *net.*

"I deem the Standard Intermediate-School Dictionary superior to any similar volume that has yet come under my notice."—*Gen. James Grant Wilson, President of the American Authors' Guild.*

ENGLISH SYNONYMS, ANTONYMS, AND PREPOSITIONS

By JAMES C. FERNALD. More than 7,500 classified and discriminated synonyms of the English language, and nearly 4,000 antonyms, with notes and illustrative examples on the correct use of prepositions. Practical helps and hints on the accurate use of words. 8vo, 574 pp., cloth $1.50 *net.*

"This book will do more to secure rhetorical perspicuity, propriety, and precision of expression than any other text-book of higher English yet produced."—*Pres. Cochran, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers, New York

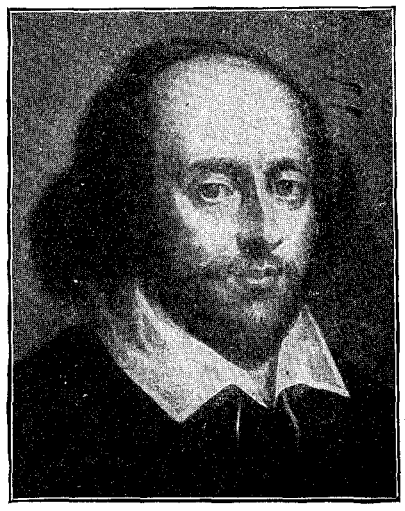
IS MAN TOO PROLIFIC?

A discussion of the Malthusian Idea. 12mo, Leatherette, 35 cents.

The treatment of the subject is able and original and the writer supports his argument by many undeniable facts.—*The Standard Union, Brooklyn.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Pubs., New York.

Three Centuries of Scholarship



FOR nearly three centuries great scholars have been studying Shakespeare. The results of their labor—condensed, simplified, and added to by Richard Grant White—are to be found in this edition.

> "*Mr. White has given us the best extant text, while the fullness of his notes gives his edition almost the value of a variorum.*"
> —*JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.*

Notes—plenty of good notes—are an absolute necessity in reading Shakespeare. In importance they are only second to an accurate text. By notes are meant **glossaries, analyses** and **comments on the plays, index of topics,** the **history of the drama**—in short, whatever will help reveal the inner meaning of Shakespeare's plays, and color-out his finer shades of thought.

IT IS SHEER ABSURDITY for a reader who wants really to know Shakespeare to buy simply the text of the plays. If you buy Shakespeare, why not buy the best?—Richard's Grant White's Shakespearian Library.

Writing before 1600 Shakespeare constantly refers to events and "fads" of his own time and of former times. These need explanation. The English language too is somewhat altered since 1600. Shakespeare uses words in special senses requiring comment.

Every line of Shakespeare is weighted down with thought, but the thought is not all or usually on the surface. Whoever will obtain the richest intellectual inheritance from Shakespeare must *mine out* the deeper meanings. Notes supply the axes, shovels, and maps of direction.

WILL YOU THROW AWAY THE SCHOLARSHIP OF THREE CENTURIES?

WHITE'S SHAKESPEARE INTERNATIONAL EDITION .. .. ..

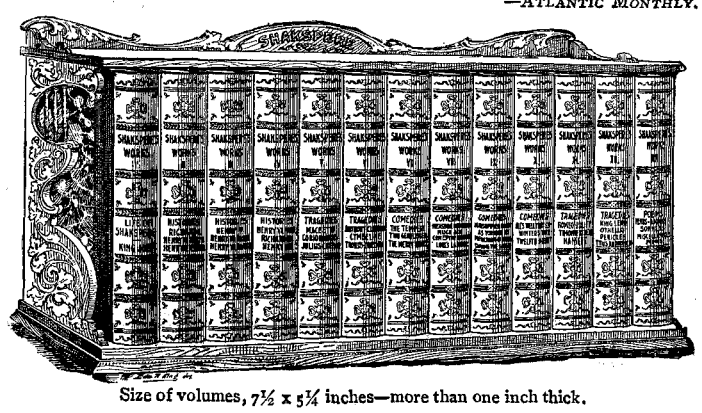
Not Simply the Text, but a Complete Shakespearian Library

The text is founded on the best authorities. The **Introductions** to each play, the **notes, analyses,** and **glossaries** are full and scholarly. The life of Shakespeare and the history of the older English drama are probably the best ever written. One volume is given to a complete **Topical Index of Shakespeare.** The illustrations are photogravures.

A limited edition is issued in thirteen volumes, bound in half leather and in cloth with gilt tops and offered for about **half the regular subscription price, our low club prices being $19 for the half leather and $16 for the cloth binding. Books may be returned if not satisfactory.** We pay expressage.

"In all essential respects the best edition of Shakespeare ever published."
—ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

A Souvenir Portfolio, consisting of 4 large photogravure reproductions of **Celebrated Paintings** pertaining to Shakespeare and made especially for framing, will be sent **FREE** with this Edition. These plates are such as would sell in the art stores at about $6 a set



Size of volumes, 7½ x 5¼ inches—more than one inch thick.

NO ADVANCE PAYMENT—FREE FOR EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY SOCIETY,
78 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Gentlemen: Please send me on approval a set of the INTERNATIONAL SHAKESPEARE in half leather and PORTFOLIO OF ART PLATES for framing. If satisfactory I agree to pay $1 within fifteen days and $1 per month thereafter for eighteen months; if not satisfactory I agree to return them within fifteen days.

Signed. .....

L. D. *Address.*.....

In ordering cloth, change 18 months to 15 months.

ABOUT ONE-HALF SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

WE PAY EXPRESSAGE

NO RISK INCURRED

Beautifully illustrated Specimen Pages sent on receipt of postal

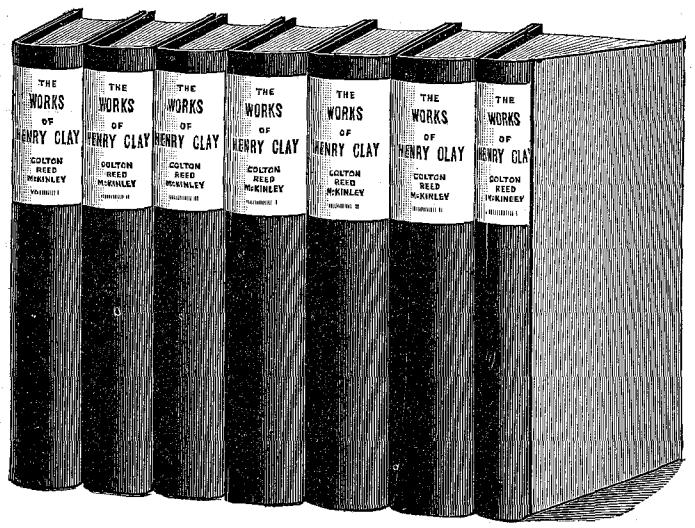
THE UNIVERSITY SOCIETY,
78 Fifth Ave., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ONLY A FEW SETS LEFT

Readers of the LITERARY DIGEST who wish to secure for their libraries one of the rarest and most valuable sets of books ever offered should note particularly the opportunity now presented. Henry Clay was a wonderful man, and his career and public speeches were marvelous in many ways. No history of our country would be complete which did not contain much concerning him. He **made** history as few others have done, and the volumes containing his speeches, his correspondence, and the record of his life should form an almost indispensable part of every American library. Lawyers, politicians, public speakers, and writers, preachers, and students, all will find material of the greatest value in these volumes. On account of financial difficulties, the original publishers of this important work printed only 250 sets, and we have secured the entire remainder left in the hands of the binder. Because of certain complications, it is probable that no more sets can be published, and the present edition will be extremely rare, and, before long, will be absolutely unobtainable, except, perhaps, at a high premium when a single set may chance to be offered at auction. Just now we have a very few sets on our hands, which we hold exclusively for LITERARY DIGEST readers at a surprisingly low price, and on very easy terms. Since we first announced them, **sets have been purchased by Vice-President Garret A. Hobart, United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator Stephen M. White, Judge Charles T. Saxton, Congressman Sereno E. Payne,** and other eminent statesmen, judges, lawyers, physicians, etc. The set comprises seven large octavo volumes well bound in cloth, with gilt tops. **OUR SPECIAL TERMS FOR "LITERARY DIGEST" READERS** require only an initial payment of $3.00 with order and $1.00 per month for sixteen months. We will send the complete set at once on receipt of the first payment of $3.00. Sign, and send to us with $3.00, the order form below, or a copy of it.

THE COMPLETE WORKS of HENRY CLAY



A rare and choice work comprising the life, correspondence, and speeches of Henry Clay. Both for its life of the great statesman and for its historical importance and valuable supplemental articles this work will be a treasure to those who are so fortunate as to secure the few remaining sets.

EDITED BY CALVIN COLTON, LL.D.

Including a Complete and Valuable
HISTORY OF TARIFF LEGISLATION
(1812–1896)

By PRESIDENT McKINLEY

Including an Interesting Introduction and
BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HENRY CLAY

By Ex-Speaker THOMAS B. REED

Seven octavo volumes. Bound in Dark Cloth, Gilt Top, Uncut Edges, with 42 Portraits.

HENRY CLAY—THE ORATOR, THE PATRIOT, THE CHRISTIAN STATESMAN

Hon. Joseph R. Underwood, U. S. Senator from Kentucky, June 30, 1852

"No man was ever blessed by his Creator with faculties of a higher order of excellence than those given to Mr. Clay. His great intellectual faculties grasped all the subjects of jurisprudence and politics with a facility amounting almost to intuition."

General Lewis Cass, U. S. Senator from Michigan, June 30, 1852

"He was an illustration, and a noble one too, of the glorious equality of our institutions, which freely offer all their rewards to all who justly seek them, for he was the architect of his own fortune, having made his way in life by self-exertion. He possessed that intellectual superiority which overcomes surrounding obstacles. . . . He exercised a powerful influence within the sphere of his action, through the whole country. His name and fame will shed luster upon his country, and will be proudly cherished in the hearts of his countrymen for long ages to come."

Hon. Robert M. T. Hunter, U. S. Senator from Virginia, June 30, 1852

"This land is full of the monuments of his genius. His memory is as imperishable as American history itself, for he was one of those who made it."

Hon. James Cooper, U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania, June 30, 1852

"The career of Henry Clay was a wonderful one. And what an illustration of the excellence of our institutions would a retrospect of his life afford! Born in an humble station, without any of the adventitious aids of fortune by which the obstructions on the road to fame are smoothed, he rose not only to the most exalted eminence of position, but likewise to the highest place in the affections of his countrymen."

Hon. Walter Brooke, U. S. Senator from Mississippi, June 30, 1852

"No better specimen of the true American character can be found in our history than that of Mr. Clay."

Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. Representative from Kentucky, June 30, 1852

"The life of Mr. Clay is a striking example of the abiding fame which surely awaits the direct and candid statesmen. The entire absence of equivocation or disguise in all his acts was his master-key to the popular heart."

Hon. Presley Ewing, U. S. Representative from Kentucky, June 30, 1852

"The wondrous light of his unmatched intellect may have dazzled a world, the eloquence of that inspired tongue may have enchanted millions, but there are few who have sounded the depths of that noble heart."

Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, U. S. Representative, Pennsylvania, June 30, 1852

"No man in our nation had the art so to identify himself with public measures of the most momentous character, and to maintain, at the same time, almost universal affection, like that great statesman."

Hon. Abraham W. Venable, U. S. Representative, North Carolina, June 30, 1852

"It was with great satisfaction that I heard my friend from Kentucky (Mr. Breckinridge) the immediate representative of Mr. Clay, detail a conversation which disclosed the feelings of that eminent man in relation to his Christian hope, These, Mr. Speaker, are rich memorials, precious reminiscences. A Christian statesman is the glory of his age, and his memory will be glorious in after-times; it reflects a light coming from a source which clouds cannot dim nor shadows obscure."

Hon. James Brooks, U. S. Representative, New York City, June 30, 1852

"'I had rather be right than be President' was Mr. Clay's sublime reply when pressed to refrain from some measures that would mar his popularity. These lofty words were a clew to his whole character—the secret of his hold upon the heads as well as hearts of the American people—nay, the key to his immortality."

Seven Volumes (each 6¼ x 9⅝ inches), Bound in Dark Cloth, Gilt Top, Uncut Edges

TERMS TO "DIGEST" READERS

WE have only a few sets left, and they will go to those whose orders are first received. Only $3 need be sent with order. The balance may be paid in payments of $1 per month for 16 months. We prepay carriage, and guarantee satisfaction. Sign and send us the coupon opposite.

HENRY CLAY ORDER COUPON

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 30 Lafayette Place, New York

Enclosed find Three Dollars, for which please send me, to the following address, one set of "The Works of Henry Clay," seven volumes, price $19. I agree to pay the balance in sixteen monthly payments of $1 each.

Name.....

P. O.....

State..... *Date*.....

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Hints and Helps for Effective Public Speaking

NEW METHODS FOR ACQUIRING EFFECTIVE ELOCUTION

The Essentials of Elocution.

New Edition—Revised, New Matter Added, Contents Doubled.

Novel ways by which to perfect every gesture and articulation to that high degree of art where the art itself is concealed and the hearer is made oblivious to everything but the sentiments uttered by the speaker. By ALFRED AYRES, author of "The Orthoepist," "The Verbalist," "Acting and Actors," etc. With frontispiece. Tastefully bound, deckle edges. 16mo, 75 cents.

The Contents.

WHAT ELOCUTION REALLY IS—A STUDY IN EMPHASIS—DEPORTMENT AND GESTURES—A PLEA FOR THE INTELLECTUAL IN ELOCUTION—AN ESSAY ON PULPIT ELOCUTION—THE PAUSE—ITS IMPORTANCE—A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF CANON FLEMING'S READING OF CERTAIN PASSAGES IN SHAKESPEARE.

The Dramatic News: "Mr. Ayres has made this subject a study for many years, and what he has written is worth reading."

PERFECTION OF VOICE, GESTURE, BEARING

The Drill Book in Vocal Culture.

A comprehensive study of the fundamental constituents of effective, graceful speaking. Heartily commended by the highest authorities. By Prof. EDWARD P. THWING. 16mo. Illustrated. Paper, 25 cents.

The Contents.

PREPARATORY PHYSICAL TRAINING BY RESPIRATORY EXERCISES, ETC.—THE PRODUCTION OF TONE—RATE OF MOVEMENT—CULTIVATING THE ARTICULATION; PITCH, MELODY, FORCE—PERSONATION OR PICTURING FACIAL IMPRESSION—GESTURE AND EXTEMPORANEOUS SPEECH.

Prof. J. W. Churchill, Andover Theol. Sem. and Phillips Academy: "An invaluable treatise."

HOW TO REACH, MOVE, AND INFLUENCE AN AUDIENCE.

Before an Audience.

This is not a book on elocution, but treats in a new and original way, effectual public speaking. By NATHAN SHEPPARD, author of "Character Readings from George Eliot," etc. 12mo, cloth, 75 cents.

The Contents.

A GOOD SPEAKING VOICE AND ARTICULATION ACQUIRED ONLY BY AN EXERCISE OF THE WILL—PHYSICAL EARNESTNESS AND SELF-RELIANCE INDISPENSABLE—THE ART OF BEING NATURAL—DRAMATIC ELEMENT IN PUBLIC SPEAKING—THE RHETORIC FOR PUBLIC SPEAKING—A TALK ABOUT AUDIENCES—HOW TO THINK OF SOMETHING TO SAY—RIGHT SHAPE FOR AN AUDIENCE ROOM.

Pittsburg Chronicle: "HE DOES NOT TEACH ELOCUTION, BUT THE ART OF PUBLIC SPEAKING. . . . Gives suggestions that will enable one to reach and move and influence men."

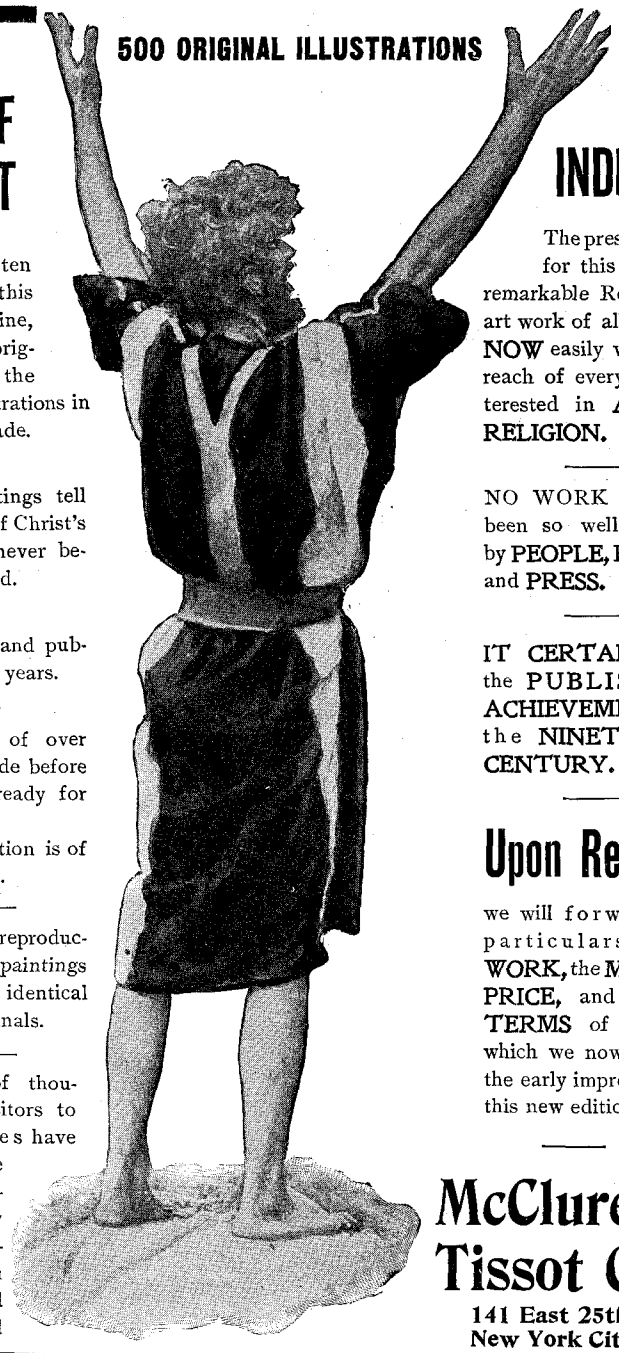
FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Pubs.,
30 Lafayette Place, New York.

ONE QUARTER FORMER PRICE

We have had prepared an **exceedingly large edition,** and by so doing, have **saved many dollars** on the cost of each copy of the new edition of

Tissot's Life of Christ

500 ORIGINAL ILLUSTRATIONS



ITEMS OF INTEREST

M. Tissot spent ten years, much of this time in Palestine, painting the originals from which the hundreds of illustrations in his work were made.

These 500 paintings tell the entire story of Christ's Life as it has never before been pictured.

The preparation and publishing took four years.

An investment of over $400.000 was made before the work was ready for delivery.

Each illustration is of distinct value.

The many reproductions of the paintings in color are identical with the originals.

Hundreds of thousands of visitors to the galleries have seen these great paintings, not only in this country, but in England and France as well

INDEED

The present figure for this the most remarkable Religious art work of all times is **NOW** easily within the reach of every one interested in **ART** or **RELIGION.**

NO WORK has ever been so well received by **PEOPLE, PULPIT,** and **PRESS.**

IT CERTAINLY is the **PUBLISHING ACHIEVEMENT** of the **NINETEENTH CENTURY.**

Upon Request

we will forward full particulars of the **WORK,** the **MODEST PRICE,** and **EASY TERMS** of payment which we now offer on the early impressions of this new edition.

McClure Tissot Co.
141 East 25th Street
New York City

Copyright by J. James Tissot, 1895–1896.

CLERICAL TYPES

By the Rev. HAMES MANN, 12mo, Cloth, 217 pp. Price $1.00, post-free.

Twenty lively sketches of as many different varieties of ministerial types. The intuition displayed in these character etchings is marvelous, while their irresistible humor bubbles up nearly on every page. The descriptions are racy and the criticisms keen.

Funk & Wagnalls Co., Pubs., New York.

Number One, AND How to take care of him.

Popular Talks on social and sanatory science. By Joseph J. Pope, M.R.C.S., Staff-surgeon of the Royal Artillery; Lecturer of the National Health Society, London. 12mo, Paper, 15 cents; Cloth, 75 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Pubs., New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Library Editions of Great Authors

SENT ON APPROVAL TO READERS OF
THE "LITERARY DIGEST"

OUR MISSION

THE UNIVERSITY SOCIETY has a mission in the world: It is to place within reach of each home a **complete library** of the **best fiction**—not the multitudinous productions of the present day, but the **standard works** that will live for all time.

Glance at your Library; How many complete sets of master writers do you find? You may have *The Sketch Book*, but that is not IRVING; *Vanity Fair* is not THACKERAY; *Les Miserables* is not HUGO. For a proper appreciation of these and other many-sided exponents of the imperishable in literature, you need their works **complete** and in **fine library style**—embodying at once an ornament to your home, and a lasting source of benefit and enjoyment to some one in whose mental growth and culture you are interested.

"My library was dukedom large enough."

THE PLAN IS SIMPLE:

Little Monthly Payments Secure Each Set

THE SCOPE:

THE WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS Complete in 15 volumes, cloth $24.00; half-leather $30.00.
THE WORKS OF GEORGE ELIOT Complete in 7 volumes, cloth, $13.00; half-leather, $16.00.
SCOTT'S WAVERLEY NOVELS Complete in 12 volumes, cloth, $20.00; half-leather, $24.00.
ROMANCES OF ALEXANDRE DUMAS In 10 volumes, cloth, $17.00; half-leather, $20.00.
ROMANCES OF VICTOR HUGO Complete in 8 volumes, cloth, $13.00; half-leather, $16.00.
BALZAC'S "COMEDIE HUMAINE" Complete in 16 volumes, cloth, $27.00; half-leather, $32.
IRVING'S COMPLETE WORKS In 10 volumes, cloth, $17.00; half-leather, $20.00.
THE WORKS OF THACKERAY Complete in 10 volumes, cloth, $17.00; half-leather, $20.00.
WHITE'S SHAKESPEARE Complete in 13 volumes, cloth, $16.00; half-leather, $19.00.

ONLY ONE CENT! **Invested in a postal card will enable you to get any of these sets into your home. You can then examine them for 15 days. If they are not satisfactory return at our expense.**

We would suggest that you order promptly, since most of these editions are limited. Just before the holidays last year, many of our customers were disappointed, because they had waited till too late before placing orders. **Should you desire** any of these Standard Sets for Holiday Gifts or any other special time, place your order now and the books will be reserved for you. **More than one** set can be obtained at the same time, merely by increasing the size of monthly payments.

THESE SETS COME TO YOU DIRECT FROM THE PUBLISHERS :: :: :: :: ::

You save retailers' profit.
You save canvassing agents' commissions.
You get COMPLETE WORKS—NO EXTRACTS.

The volumes are **carefully printed** on **fine paper, artistically illustrated,** and **durably bound** in **semi-de luxe style.** They are **actually better** and will **look better** in your library than most sets **costing double.** So confident are we that they will please you—any set or several sets will be sent upon approval, without charge

FREE FOR EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY SOCIETY,
78 Fifth Avenue, New York.
Gentlemen: Please send me on approval a set of

_____

in _____ *binding. If satisfactory I agree to pay* **$1** *within fifteen days and* **$1** *per month thereafter till full amount is paid; if not satisfactory I agree to return them within fifteen days.*

Signed _____

L. D. *Address* _____

Payments on DICKENS, SCOTT, or BALZAC, are $2 monthly.
Not necessary to return coupon if *Digest* is mentioned.

ABOUT ONE-HALF SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
WE PAY EXPRESSAGE
NO RISK INCURRED....

Order at Once or Write for Specimen Pages and full particulars.

The University Society

78 FIFTH AVENUE, - - - NEW YORK

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest

VOL. XIX., No. 18 NEW YORK, OCTOBER 28, 1899. WHOLE NUMBER, 497

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,

30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. If local check is sent add ten cents for collection.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label attached to each paper.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact Post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given.**

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—*Many persons subscribe for friends, intending* that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

SYMPATHIES AND FACTS IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

NEITHER Briton nor Boer, if we may judge from the attitude of the press, has yet won the complete sympathy of any large proportion of the American people. Many of the press content themselves with a mere statement of both sides of the case; and of the papers which do declare for one or the other few take a very aggressive attitude. The division, too, where it does occur, does not seem to follow the lines of party cleavage. Some might expect our anti-expansion press to feel as much sympathy for the Boer as for the Filipino, and while this is indeed the rule, yet the New York *Evening Post*, the Hartford *Times*, the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* and *Picayune*, and *The Florida Times-Union*, all anti-expansionist, look with favor upon the British attempt to absorb the Transvaal Republic; while of the expansion press, on the other hand, the New York *Sun*, the Cleveland *Leader*, the Philadelphia *Ledger*, the Chicago *Evening Post* and *Inter Ocean*, the Boston *Journal*, the Detroit *Journal*, and the Rochester *Post-Express* justify the Boers in their fight for independence. The sympathies of some of the other leading dailies may be seen from the list given below. It will be seen that aside from the exceptions noted above, the expansionist papers very generally favor the British, and the anti-expansionist favor the Boers. Some of the leading papers have not expressed enough sympathy with either side to find a place in the list.

FAVORING THE BRITISH.

The New York *Tribune*.
The New York *Times*.
The New York *Journal of Commerce*.
The New York *Commercial Advertiser*.
The New York *Journal*.
The New York *Press*.
The Chicago *Times-Herald*.
The Brooklyn *Eagle*.
The Richmond *Times*.
The Indianapolis *News*.
The Indianapolis *Journal*.
The Portland *Oregonian*.
The Nashville *American*.
The Nashville *Banner*.
The Washington *Star*.
The Washington *Times*.
The Denver *Republican*.
The Kansas City *Journal*.
The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*.

FAVORING THE BOERS.

The Springfield *Republican*.
The New York *World*.
The Philadelphia *North American*.
The Baltimore *American*.
The Baltimore *Sun*.
The Baltimore *News*.
The Hartford *Post*.
The Boston *Post*.
The Indianapolis *Sentinel*.
The Detroit *Free Press*.
The Kansas City *Times*.
The Columbia *State*.
The Omaha *World-Herald*.
The Charleston *News and Courier*.
The St. Louis *Republic*.
The San Francisco *Chronicle*.
The San Francisco *Call*.
The Salt Lake *Tribune*.
The Salt Lake *Herald*.
The Pittsburg *Dispatch*.
The Memphis *Commercial-Appeal*.
The Chicago *Journal*.
The Denver *News*.
The Tacoma *Ledger*.
The Boston *Advertiser*.

Afrikander Constitutions.—"Now that the two Dutch states of South Africa have staked their very existence in an unequal struggle with the British empire, it will be interesting to note on what principles of government they are founded and what types of civil polity they have endeavored to perpetuate. This will be the more interesting for the reason that their constitutions were not evolved from earlier systems in those lands, nor in any degree borrowed from other lands, but were the original conceptions and creations of the emigrant farmers who founded those states.

PRESIDENT KRUGER IN A CHARACTERISTIC ATTITUDE.

"The Orange constitution is a brief and explicit document of liberal tone. It grants citizenship on equal and easy terms to all white men, makes all citizens eligible to office, guarantees freedom of speech, of the press, and of public meeting, establishes religious freedom and equality, and makes the courts independent of the legislative and executive departments of government. The legislature consists of one chamber, elected by the people, and it has power to amend the constitution by three-fourths majorities in two annual sessions and to impeach the President by a three-fourths majority. The President is elected by all the people. He has no veto power, and his own acts and orders may be reversed by the legislature.

"The Transvaal constitution is much longer, much involved and obscure in meaning. It welcomes all comers to the republic, but declares that equality between the white and colored races shall not be tolerated either in state or church. It forbids the existence within the republic of any Roman Catholic churches or of any churches whatever save such as teach the doctrines of the Heidelberg Catechism. It is said that this prohibition has to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

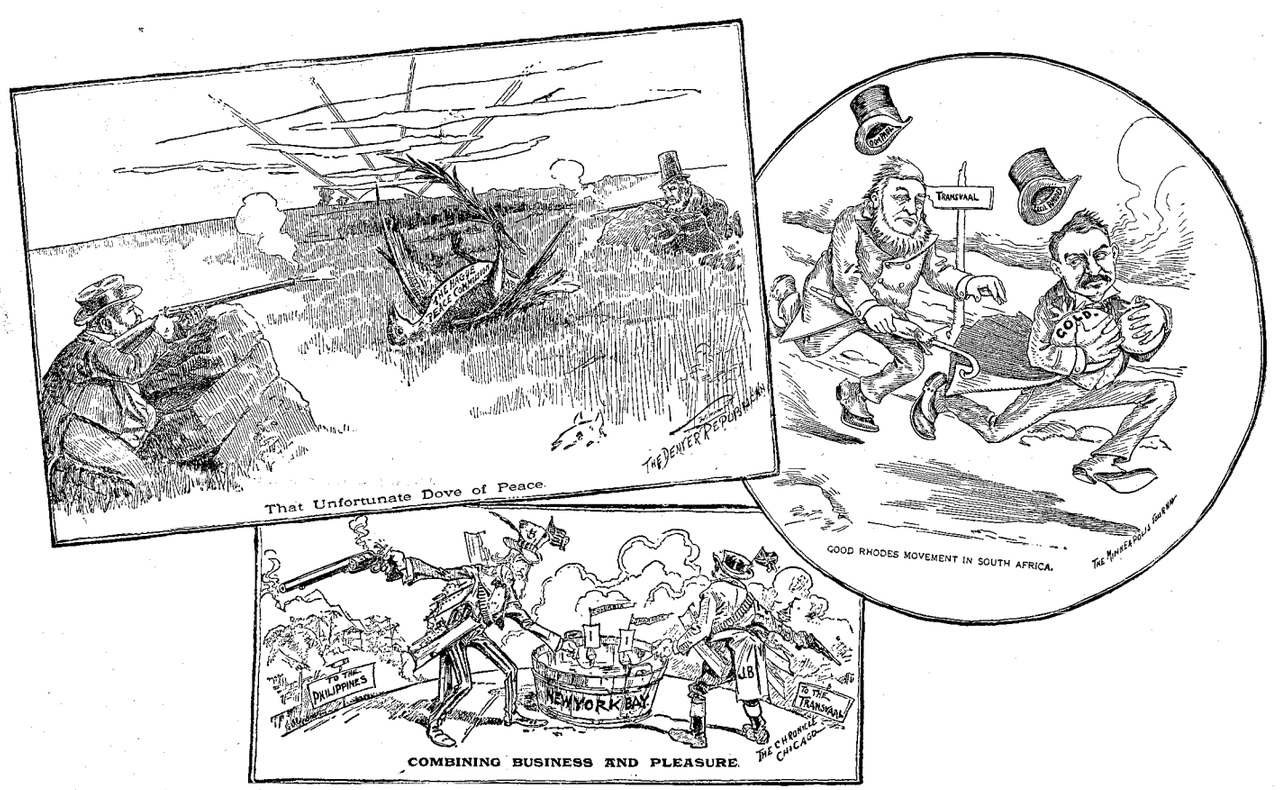
some extent been tacitly ignored, so that a few churches of other than the Dutch faith are now tolerated. To this day, however, it is unlawful for a Dutch minister to baptize a negro, to administer the Eucharist to him, or to perform the marriage ceremony over a negro couple, the Boer belief being that the negroes have no souls. The supreme authority is nominally vested in a legislative body, elected, but not in a representative manner, to which only members of the Reformed Dutch church are eligible. This legislature may alter or amend the constitution at any time at will. All laws must, however, be proposed to it by the President of the republic, who is elected by popular vote, and who must, of course, be a member of the Reformed Dutch church. All members of the cabinet, as indeed all government officers, must belong to that church. There is a second legislative chamber, with no real power whatever. The courts were originally independent, but have now been made subordinate to the executive, and have been forbidden to interpret or to pass upon the constitutionality of laws. No person who is of negro blood or whose parents in any of four generations back belonged to a native race can own land or enjoy civil rights.

DR. LEYDS,
European representative of the Transvaal.

"It will be seen from this brief review that the Transvaal constitution is as illiberal and bigoted as that of the Orange State is liberal and generous. This difference may have had, and probably did have, its origin in the difference between the dispositions and purposes of the two communities. It has doubtless had its effect upon the development and progress of the two states, and goes far toward accounting for the peaceful and prosperous career of the Orange State and the stormy and disastrous career of the Transvaal. If now the two states are merged in the British domain the change of governmental system will seem revolutionary to the Boers of the Transvaal, while to their kinsmen of the Orange State it will be scarcely perceptible."—*The New York Tribune.*

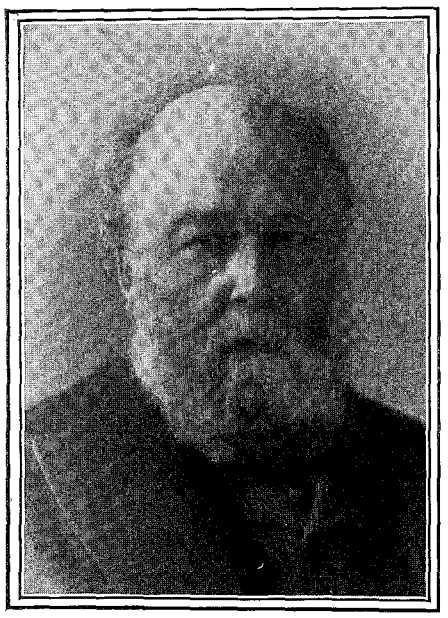
Black Races in South Africa.—"Both British and Boers have reason to fear the attitude of the blacks in the war. There is a native question in South Africa that grows more perplexing as the Kafirs thrive and multiply. Their districts and reservations are the most densely peopled parts of South Africa. In Cape Colony they outnumber the whites five to one, and in Natal fifteen to one. In Basutoland there are only 600 whites to 218,000 natives. In spite of the large influx of white men in the Transvaal, the blacks of that country were estimated, in 1896, to outnumber the whites three to one. The Orange Free State alone has no native question of a serious nature, the Afrikanders equalling the blacks in numbers. But the state has had frequent trouble with the natives outside its frontiers, and particularly with the Basutos.

"The Basutos are now said to be rising against the Boers, whom they accuse of having ill-treated them in the gold-fields and of robbing native miners of their wages. Their district is a British crown colony surrounded on all sides by British and Boer territory. There is no certainty that the quarter of a million Basutos would not turn against the British as readily as against the Boers if opportunity favored. Their grievances against both Dutch and English are deep-seated and of long standing. They have had repeated wars with the Orange Free State, which secured a slice of Basuto soil before the remainder was taken under British protection. The attempt of Cape Colony to disarm them resulted in a war that cost the Cape $30,000,000. The prohibition of liquor, the collection of the hut tax, the suppression of many of the chiefs, are among other causes of discontent that, at times, have led to disorder. Their mountain valleys are most fruitful and the people have made considerable progress in civilization, but, after all, they have the mountaineer's love of independence,



CARTOON VIEWS OF THE WAR.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

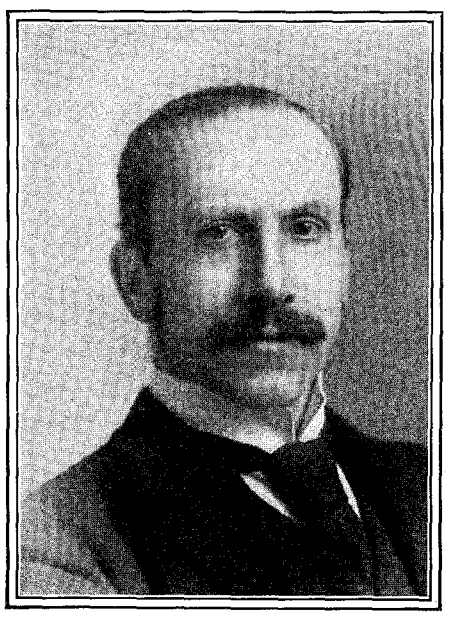


LORD SALISBURY,
Prime Minister.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN,
Who Conducted the British Negotiations until War Began.

CECIL RHODES.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR GEORGE STEWART WHITE,
Commanding the British Forces in the Battles around Ladysmith and Dundee.



SIR ALFRED MILNER,
Governor of Cape Colony and British High Commissioner of South Africa.

GEN. SIR REDVERS BULLER,
To command the British Troops in South Africa.

BRITISH LEADERS IN THE PRESENT CRISIS.

as they have shown in their hard-fought battles with the whites around them. There is no telling how far they may be able to intensify the present troubles, but that they may oppose one or both of the hostile nations is the fact that excites anxiety."—*The New York Sun.*

Boers Not Slaveholders.—"There is one mistaken idea about the Boers that seems to be prevalent in this country and especially among the colored people, and this is that the Boers are slaveholders. Slavery does not exist in the Transvaal, and never did. The nearest approach to slavery in South Africa is in Rhodesia, the territory of the British South Africa Company, and in Griqualand, where the diamond-mines of Kimberley are located. They have there, under the British flag, what is known as 'the compound system,' which is slavery for a term of years. In the gold-mines of the Transvaal the natives work for money wages and are free to come and go as they like, tho since the present trouble the Kafirs have been sent out of the Transvaal—their homes are all outside—for fear of a native uprising against the unprotected homes of the Boers. One of the complaints of the mine-owners is that the Boers will not allow the compound system in the Transvaal. The Boers, however, do not accord the blacks any political franchises. In Cape Colony the blacks have theoretically the right to vote, but very few of them ever do so. Slavery formerly existed in Cape Colony, but the last of it disappeared there over sixty years ago."—*The Indianapolis Sentinel.*

WHAT Oom Paul really needs in his business is a rousing old rainy season.—*The Seattle Post-Intelligencer.*

WHEN the white man happens to be a Boer, Mr. Kipling is in favor of taking his burden away from him.—*The Detroit News.*

FROM certain points of view, notably that of London, the man who strikes you before you have had time to tie his hands is a wanton aggressor.—*The Detroit News.*

IT might be to Great Britain's advantage if the sun set on some of her possessions and made it possible to call the game on account of darkness.—*The Detroit News.*

SAD OUTLOOK.—It is pitiful to comtemplate the distress which would be brought upon the country if the war in South Africa should bring on a diamond famine just at the beginning of winter.—*The Kansas City Star.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE PRESIDENT'S DECLARATION OF HIS POLICY.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S alleged lack of a program has long been a favorite theme of the opposition press. It has been charged that he intended to let the currency problem solve itself, without any definite movements toward either gold or silver; and that he is at a loss what to do when the Filipinos are finally subdued—whether to prepare them for independent self-government, or to retain them permanently under our rule. On his recent Western trip, however, the President has met this charge of indecision by declaring plainly for the gold standard and for the permanent retention of the Philippines. At Ackley, Iowa, after dwelling on the general business improvement and prosperity, he said: "We are on a gold basis and we mean to stay there." At Cleveland, after speaking of patriotism and th flag as applied to the military operations in the Philippines, he said: "Peace will come, and I trust and believe, come shortly, and we will be able to give to those people in the Philippines a government of liberty and law—a government which will encourage their best aspirations and their noblest aims—a government under the undisputed sovereignty of the United States." At Minneapolis he said of the Philippines, that they "will be retained under the benign sovereignty of the United States I do not permit myself to doubt."

1896. 1899.

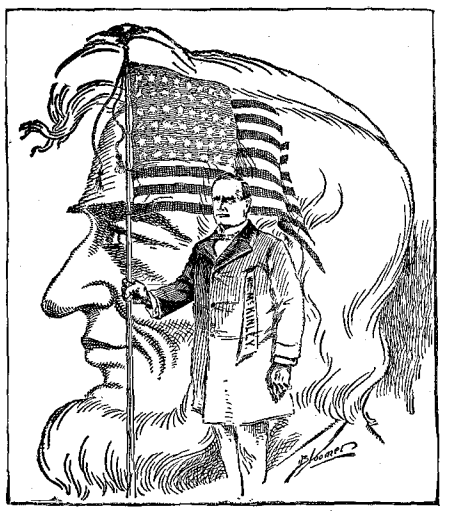
—Ohio Republican Campaign Cartoon.

The President's continual allusions to prosperity and the flag, however, have given the opposition press a new grievance, for, they aver, he is trying to create the impression that any one who is opposed to the Administration is opposed to the flag and to prosperity—a proposition which they are unwilling to admit. The Ohio Republican state committee, as will be seen by two cartoons given herewith, are also bringing into service the appeals of prosperity and patriotism.

Imperialism Announced.—"Congress is likely to do his bidding, for even did he make this important announcement [as to the Philippines] without some assurance that he would be supported by that body, the influence of the Administration is so great that successful resistance to his plans is hardly possible. He has one step more only to take to round out the policy to which his argument leads. He has yet to define the nature of that power of Congress; are our bill of rights and our Constitution to be extended in full to those islands and to control Congress in exercising its powers over them, or are these to be dropped when it is acting as the sovereign of the Philippines? Are they to be with us and of us, or an outside people for Congress to play with? All the argument so far leads to the idea that they are to be our subjects. . . . For the present, we can be assured of the permanent annexation of the islands; and this is an important announcement. It is no longer possible to shut our eyes to the fact that the President's idea is that we are to have under one government two kinds of citizens. Mr. McKinley is launched into imperialism. If he follows the line indicated, we believe it means his defeat in the convention or, if not there, at the polls. It is by no means certain now that it is not too late for him to turn back; that a new policy would not mean a new candidate. We believe that the more President McKinley's announcement at Minneapolis yesterday is studied, the more fully its import is comprehended, the more startling it will appear to the American people. Governor Scofield did but simple justice to the matter when he summed up the case by saying that such a doctrine carried into effect means the destruction of our republican form of government."—*The Milwaukee Journal* (*Dem.*).

Freedom Greater Without the Ballot.—"The one promise which the President makes is that which he has full power to carry out, namely, that under the United States flag in the far-off islands there shall come greater freedom, broader justice, and better government for all the inhabitants. These are the ends for which self-government is instituted, and unless those ends can be reached such government is a farce and a failure; but if they are reached it matters little whether the ballot has much or little to do with the process. There are British provinces and colonies, as everybody knows, in which Crokers and Tammany leaders are unknown, but where justice and real freedom are not unknown. This country has tried in many localities and many forms to manufacture a genuine free government out of ignorant inhabitants by balloting machinery. It knows something of the results attained in some Southern States and in some Northern cities. If it can not make ballots turn out better government than military or executive orders, it is not going to turn over the Philippine Islands to savagery under pretense of making them free. The President not only grasps this distinction firmly, but has profound faith that the great majority of Americans are able to grasp it. His speeches never tell the level-headed voters of this country that we are going to work miracles and to create wisdom and habits of self restraint and respect for order and law among semi-civilized tribes, merely by putting ballots into their hands. Instead, he tells the voters that this nation proposes to create good government and free government by the best and quickest means it can, giving to the inhabitants as large a share therein as they may be found capable of conducting. In that respect these speeches are helping to educate American voters, precisely as American government in the outlying dependencies is helping to educate their inhabitants in the qualities necessary to make self-government a success."—*The New York Tribune* (*Rep.*).

Where Does Congress Come In?—"While the President has definitely announced on his Western trip that the question of expansion is no longer open, Secretary Long, who travels on the same train, has explained that the said expansion was accomplished once and for all when the treaty was accepted by Congress. That the Senate itself, however, after voting on the treaty, supposed that the expansion question was not thereby settled was proved when the McEnery resolution was passed to the effect that 'it is not intended' by 'the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain' to 'permanently annex said islands as an integral part of the territory of the United States.' Later on, the Bacon resolution, pledging the United States to treat the Filipinos like the Cubans, met with a tie vote in the Senate, being supported by Senators who had voted for the treaty, and was beaten only by the ballot of the Vice-President, Mr. Hobart. The truth is—and no one with a memory can dispute it—that a treaty of simple annexation of the Philippines could not have passed the Senate. The Administration knew it, and at the time used the argument that the treaty was a treaty of peace, and should be ratified in order to bring the technical state of war with Spain to an end. Having forced upon the country an annexation which the constitutional majority of the Senate did not want, on the plea that it was no permanent annexation at all, the Presi-



STANDING BY THE FLAG OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
—Ohio Republican Campaign Cartoon.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

dent now declares that the country has expanded, that the only living issue is one of contraction, while his Secretary of the Navy points to the ratification of the treaty as the act that settled the expansion issue. The country has heard much about the power and 'wisdom' of Congress in this matter, but where Congress comes in, except to be buncoed and led by the nose, is a mystery."—*The Springfield Republican* (*Ind.*).

"German Vote All Right."—"One of the most significant decorations in Milwaukee when the President visited that city on Monday was a legend on the front of the residence of a German citizen reading: 'Long live our new possessions; German vote all right.' Other incidents of the President's stay in Milwaukee, such as his reception by the Deutscher Club and the speech of welcome of Congressman Esch, who is the son of a German immigrant and who came out emphatically for expansion, go to show where the German-Americans stand on the Philippine question. It has been the boast of the Democrats both in Ohio and Iowa that a large number of German citizens would vote with them, and it is on the strength of this hope that the Democrats have been claiming Ohio and a largely increased vote in Iowa. Milwaukee, however, is as German a city as there is in the United States, and is as fair a barometer of German opinion as can be found. And the indications given in that city go to show that the Democrats will be disappointed in the hope that the Germans are anti-expansionists and that they will vote with the Democratic Party on that question."—*The Philadelphia Press* (*Rep.*).

THE ANTI-EXPANSION CONFERENCE.

THE event of the "anti-imperialist" convention in Chicago that has attracted the most attention was the address of Carl Schurz, in which he gathered together and presented in forcible fashion the principal criticisms urged by the opponents of the President's policy. Most of these have already been brought forward, altho not always so ably, by the daily press; but he did not stop with criticism. Recognizing that the anti-expansionists "have often been taunted with having no definite policy to propose," he proceeded to outline one. He said:

"In the first place, let it be well understood that those are egregiously mistaken who think that if by a strong military effort the Philippine war be stopped, everything will be right and no more question about it. No, the American trouble of conscience will not be appeased, and the question will be as big and virulent as ever, unless the close of the war be promptly followed by an assurance to the islanders of their freedom and independence, which assurance, if given now, would surely end the war without more fighting.

"We propose, therefore, that it be given now. Let there be at once an armistice between our forces and the Filipinos. Let the Philippine Islanders at the same time be told that the American people will be glad to see them establish an independent government, and to aid them in that task as far as may be necessary; that, if the different tribes composing the population of the Philippines are disposed, as at least most of them, if not all, are likely to be, to attach themselves in some way to the government already existing under the presidency of Aguinaldo, we shall cheerfully accept that solution of the question, and even, if required, lend our good offices to bring it about; and that meanwhile we shall deem it our duty to protect them against interference from other foreign powers—in other words, that with regard to them we mean honestly to live up to the righteous principles with the profession of which we commended to the world our Spanish war.

"And then let us have in the Philippines to carry out this program, not a small politician, nor a meddlesome martinet, but a statesman of large mind and genuine sympathy, who will not merely deal in sanctimonious cant and oily promises with a string to them, but who will prove by his acts that he and we are honest; who will keep in mind that their government is not merely to suit us, but to suit them; that it should not be measured by standards which we ourselves have not been able to reach, but be a government of their own, adapted to their own conditions and notions—whether it be a true republic, like ours, or better, or a dictatorship like that of Porfirio Diaz in Mexico, or an oligarchy like the one maintained by us in Hawaii, or even something like the boss rule we are tolerating in New York and Pennsylvania."

Mr. Schurz's Proposition Considered.—"There are two essential features in this proposition: the promise to the Filipinos of 'freedom and independence,' and the promise to 'protect them from interference from other foreign powers.' We shall not at the present time consider the very important points involved in the offer to accept conditionally the government of Aguinaldo, or the obvious difficulties accompanying the ascertainment of the wish of the islanders as to that government. We desire simply to call attention to the fact that the President could not make such an offer to the Filipinos except subject to the approval of Congress, and the further fact that the proposed policy involves rather a change of methods than one of avowed purposes. The President in his recent speeches has repeatedly said that the Filipinos will have all the freedom and self-government consistent with the preservation of order and the maintenance of our obligations and duties to other nations. What Mr. Schurz proposes is all the freedom and independence consistent with a protectorate. Now the difference between a protectorate of the Philippine Islands in their present condition, so far as that is known, and an actual exercise of sovereignty for the purpose of giving the people of the islands all the self-government that they can safely use, is really a very difficult one to define, and in practise one that is pretty sure to vanish. If we assume to forbid all interference with the 'independent' government that may be established with our consent and aid, we must also assume the responsibility for the action of that government. If we are to be responsible for its action, we must be in a condition in some degree to control such action. The absolute independence of the government is, in either case, impracticable. In reality, therefore, the proposition of Mr. Schurz does not differ essentially from the professed policy of the Administration. The avowed object of both is substantially the same. Whether the Administration is carrying out its avowed object, and how its methods should be changed in that regard, are important questions that deserve careful consideration."—*The New York Times* (*Ind.*).

The True Patriotism.—"The names of the participants in this meeting come almost entirely from the list of those who helped to make Mr. McKinley President. Some of them are of those who have grown old in the service of the Republican Party and the nation. The mainsprings of this meeting are conscience and devotion to the rights of man and the principles of Democratic government. They are fundamental in human life and conduct. The President says that guns have been fired, that war exists, and that all must rally to his support, whether he is right or wrong. But free-born American citizens never have been rallied against the sharp promptings of their better natures, and never can be. Official action becomes impotent to command general assent when it crosses the line from right to wrong, and flies in the face of the dearest national traditions and the higher instincts of the human heart. The organized power of the American state failed when, under the direction of a slave oligarchy, it attempted to compel American citizens to crush their humane feelings and obey the laws denying to human beings the commonest rights of men, because conscience is a mightier power than all statute laws and official acts; and the present very similar attempt must fail for the same reason. The protest being voiced at Chicago is the protest of an awakening American conscience against the efforts to subdue an alien people through fire and blood, to crush their God-given aspirations to nationality, and to tie them in imperial triumph to the car of a perverted democracy. It can not be silenced, and it should and must be heard. . . . The sentiment which this conference represents is well expressed in Mr. Schurz's closing words: 'Our country—when right to be kept right; when wrong to be put right.' True patriotism knows of no other rule of guidance."—*The Springfield Republican* (*Ind.*).

"When it is asserted that the war with the Tagals might have been prevented by a temporizing or yielding policy it is a sufficient answer to point to South Africa. Eighteen years have passed since Gladstone adopted that course in dealing with the Boers. To escape further bloodshed he made sweeping concessions, and in the shadow of a humiliating army reverse at that.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The settlement did not settle. . . . Decidedly there are some things worse than war, and a Gladstone peace is one of them. We could have laid in Pandora's box for ourselves by paltering with Aguinaldo in the same way."—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat* (*Rep.*).

GROWTH OF AMERICAN CITIES.

DR. ADNA FERRIN WEBER, fellow in economics and social science in Columbia University and deputy commissioner of labor statistics of New York State, has compiled a volume of 500 pages giving the statistics of city growth the world over, in which some interesting facts appear concerning cities in this country. The trend of our times is strikingly shown in a table on the first page, in which present-day Australia is compared with the America of a century ago. Dr. Weber says: "The Australia of to-day has the population of the America of 1790; it is peopled by men of the same race; it is liberal and progressive and practical; it is a virgin country with undeveloped resources; it is, to an extent, politically and socially independent of European influence. But Australia is of the nineteenth, rather than of the eighteenth century; and that is the vital fact which explains the striking difference in the distribution of population brought out by the introductory comparison. What is true of the Australia of 1891 is, in a greater or less degree, true of the other countries in the civilized world." Here is the table:

1790.

Population of the United States	3,929,214
Population of cities of 10,000 or more	123,551
Proportion living in cities of 10,000 or more	3.14 per cent.

1891:

Population of the 7 colonies of Australia	3,809,895
Population of cities of 10,000 or more	1,264,283
Proportion living in cities of 10,000 or more	33.20 per cent.

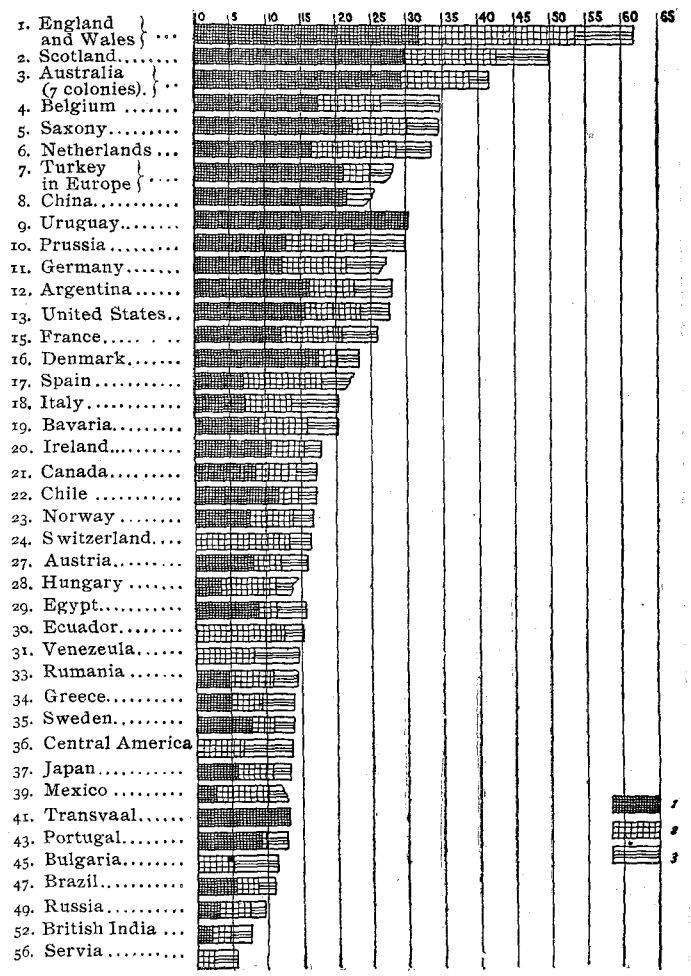
As for the United States, where there were 210,873 persons living in six cities in 1800, we find 18,284,385 living in 448 cities in 1890. While the population of the entire country has increased twelvefold in the century, the urban population has increased eighty-sevenfold. This rapid increase did not begin until 1820; it was then that the era of canals began, followed closely by the era of railways, building up commercial centers, and stimulating industry.

It is a common error to suppose that the rate of city growth has been steadily increasing. This is far from true. The decade ending with 1850 lacked but 1 per cent. of doubling our city population, a record which has never since been equaled. In fact, from 1850 to 1880 the rush to the cities became less and less; after the 99-per-cent. gain of 1840–50, the gain for 1850–60 was but 75 per cent., for 1860–70 but 59 per cent., and for 1870–80 but 40 per cent., rising, however, in 1880–90 to 61 per cent. The acceleration for 1880–90 Dr. Weber explains by a table showing that our manufactures, whose rate of increase had been steadily declining from 1860–80, made a remarkable advance in that decade, the capital, number of employees, and net value of product increasing 100 per cent. over the previous decade. That busy decade saw the number of towns of 8,000 population or more rise from 286 to 448 in number, and increase from 11,318,547 to 18,284,385 in population.

The distribution of our city population is no less interesting. Dr. Weber says:

"One half the entire urban population of the United States is in the North Atlantic States and four fifths in the territory north of the Ohio and Missouri rivers, a fact of considerable social, political, and economic significance, and one that will help to explain the results of election contests and legislative battles where the economic interests of different communities come into conflict."

More than half the city population, again, is concentrated in five States, in the following order of population: New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois, Ohio. In the District of



(Copyright 1899, by the Columbia Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law.)

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION DWELLING IN CITIES AT THE LATEST CENSUSES.

1. Percentage of total population dwelling in cities of 100,000+; 2, in cities of 20,000–100,000; 3, in cities of 10,000–20,000. The entire length of the bars therefore represents the percentage of city dwellers in the total population of the countries named. Broken ends indicate lack of satisfactory statistics for exact measurements.

Columbia and in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, and New Jersey more than half the people live in cities; twelve other States have more than a quarter of their inhabitants in cities; fifteen have more than a tenth, and twelve, most of them in the South, have less than one tenth. North Dakota, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory have no cities. Iowa has a much smaller city population than the surrounding States, and the Iowa people believe that the growth of their cities has been checked by railway discriminations which have favored Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, and Omaha, as against their own commercial centers, "and," says Dr. Weber, "this is indeed the only adequate explanation." He gives a graphic view of our city growth in the following table:

Classes of cities.	1800. *No.*	1800. *Population.*	1850. *No.*	1850. *Population.*	1890. *No.*	1890. *Population.*
100,000+	...	...	6	1,393,338	28	9,697,960
20,000—100,000	5	201,416	24	878,342	137	5,202,007
10,000—20,000	...	...	36	495,190	180	2,380,110
Total, 10,000+	5	201,416	66	2,766,870	345	17,280,077

The small towns and rural districts, in spite of the rush cityward, still contain, Dr. Weber estimates, more than 70 per cent. of the entire population of the United States.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

COLUMBIA'S VICTORY OVER THE SHAMROCK.

COMMENT on the races for the *America's* cup have revealed only the kindest feelings for Sir Thomas Lipton and his boat from the first race to the last—many papers evincing a willingness to let him win any number of races short of the necessary three, or to try again and win some other cup. Every one who had to do with the *Columbia* comes in for a measure of praise, and the general conclusion is drawn that the British are the best sailors the world around—except the Yankees. The dates of the previous races for the *America's* cup, with the names of the yachts and the results may be seen in the following table:

1851—On August 22 the yacht *America* won the cup from the English cutter *Aurora*.

1870—On August 8 the schooner *Magic* won from the English schooner *Cambria*.

1871—On October 16 and 18 the schooner *Columbia* defeated the English schooner *Livonia*.

On October 19 the *Livonia* defeated the *Columbia*, the *Columbia* being disabled.

On October 21 and 23 the schooner *Sappho* easily outsailed the English boat.

1876—On August 11 and 12 the schooner *Madeline* won from the Canadian schooner *Countess of Dufferin*.

1881—On November 9 and 10 the sloop *Mischief* won from the Canadian sloop *Atlanta*.

1885—On September 14 and 16 the sloop *Puritan* defeated the English cutter *Genesta*.

1886—On September 9 and 11 the sloop *Mayflower* won from the English cutter *Galatea*.

1887—On September 27 and 30 the sloop *Volunteer* defeated the English cutter *Thistle*.

1893—On October 7, 9, and 13 the sloop *Vigilant* won from the English cutter *Valkyrie* by a narrow margin.

1895—On September 7 the *Defender* easily outsailed Lord Dunraven's *Valkyrie III.*, winning by 8m. 40s.

On September 10 the *Valkyrie III.* fouled the *Defender* shortly after the start. The English yacht defeated the *Defender* by 47s. Because of the foul the *Defender* protested and the protest was allowed.

On September 12 the *Valkyrie III.* withdrew immediately after crossing the line, and the *Defender* sailed over the course alone.

Congratulations All Around.—"'The *Columbia* has won on her merits, and she is the better boat,' says Sir Thomas in the frank, manly manner of the genuine sportsman who, defeated, acknowledges the superiority of his rival fully and freely. 'My opponents have treated me not only fairly, but generously,' he says, and then adds, with the indomitable spirit of a plucky yachtsman whom you may defeat, but can not discourage, 'I shall challenge again.' Welcome, Sir Thomas, on your return! No challenger has ever come to New York waters who so agreeably impressed not only yachtsmen but the public by his straightforward, manly bearing. The cheers that broke forth from the crowd about *The Herald* office yesterday when the result was announced were first for the *Columbia*. But they were followed by equally hearty ones for the *Shamrock* and her owner. They told a pleasant message to you—that you were going back without the cup, but carrying with you the regards of an American sport-loving public who respect and admire a worthy challenger. The *Columbia's* victory has been so decisive that it leaves discussion of the races open to no ifs and ands and buts. At every point of sailing, in every sort of weather, in the light airs of the first meetings and in the half gale in which the boats rushed home yesterday, the *Columbia* showed her superiority. Her triumph was complete, and by no uncertain, narrow margin, and it was a triumph for her designer, for Mr. Iselin, for Mr. Morgan, for skippers, crew—for every one concerned. . . . Heretofore in the cup contests there have been serious complaints that the course was not kept free of the accompanying fleet of steamboats and that the racers were much interfered with. Captain Evans, U. S. N., who has been in control of the patrol fleet throughout the *Shamrock-Columbia* races, performed the seemingly impossible feat of clearing and keeping clear the course, and deserves congratulations upon the excellent service he rendered. No one can say that 'a fair field and no favor' was lacking in the contests just concluded—thanks to Captain Evans."—*The New York Herald.*

But What about Our Merchant Marine?—"We need not wonder at the zeal with which the Briton pursues the *America's* cup. It is the only aquatic trophy which is not already in his possession. When George Steers built the *America* and an enterprising 'syndicate,' as we should say now, took her into British waters to 'hunt mugs,' we were already, or still, a maritime nation to be reckoned with. Our tonnage afloat and on blue water was second only to that of Great Britain, and second by a small margin. In 1860, when the era of wood and canvas was about to give way to the era of steam and iron, the British tonnage afloat was to the American, in thousands of tons, as 5,710 to 5,299. It was the year before the *America's* visit and victory that Richard Cobden said in the House of Commons that

"'if the spirit of America were once aroused and her resentment excited, her mercantile marine alone—the growth of commerce the result of a low taxation and a prosperous people—her mercantile marine alone would be more than a match for any war navy that exists on the Continent of Europe.'

"It seems strange enough to recall those old panegyrics now, when they have so long ceased to be true or plausible, thanks to the Morrill tariff, aggravated by the succeeding McKinleyism and Dingleyism. Thanks to our obsolete navigation laws and the maintenance of them by John Roach and John Roach's successors, who do not desire to be bothered with competition, we have disappeared altogether from rivalry with Great Britain, or with anybody else, for the carrying trade of the world. The contrast of the figures of 1860 with those of 1897 can not be gratifying to any patriotic American. For the figures of 1897, given, as before, in thousands of tons, show that the tonnage of Great Britain afloat is to that of the United States as 13,641 to 4,769. Great Britain is first, and, as was reported to the Queen of the race in the Solent, in which the *America's* cup was won, 'There is no second.' . . . But now that we have shown our ability to compete with Great Britain in British markets in such refined 'manufactures of iron and steel' as locomotives and bridges, the question why we can not compete with them in such manufactures of iron and steel as steamships will more and more perplex the shipbuilders."—*The New York Times.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

EVEN the worst enemies of the Hanna administration will not claim that it ever betrayed a trust.—*The Detroit News.*

IT looks as if Sir Thomas would be obliged to go home and do his drinking out of a tin dipper for another year.—*The Chicago Record.*

THOSE "HOME FUNDS."—As for Admiral Sampson, he is evidently expected to go to the Home for the Friendless.—*The Detroit News.*

MR. ROBERTS ought to seek an island, become sultan of something, and ask for an increase of salary.—*The Memphis Commercial-Appeal.*

WHY this criticism of Bryan asking $300 a talk for his talk? Does it not to that extent show he is out for sound money?—*The Philadelphia Times.*

"WHO made Dewey admiral?" is a question causing some discussion. Confidentially, the man who did it was Dewey.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

IF Kansas farmers can not get help to gather their corn crop they might send over to Sulu and purchase a consignment of slaves.—*The Chicago Record.*

"SHE has a heart of stone," he said bitterly. "Was it cut by union labor?" anxiously inquired the walking delegate.—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

VARIOUS high-minded Senators are advocating the appointment of a "trust examiner" to watch monopolies. Who will watch the examiner?—*The New York Journal.*

AS Otis is a methodical man, the insurgents must know by this time which days in the week he captures certain towns, so that they can act accordingly.—*The Chicago Record.*

IF Mr. McKinley is right and the Almighty is responsible for the Administration's Philippine policy, Mr. Bryan may as well make up his mind to face a heresy trial.—*The Detroit News.*

AT THE CELEBRATION.—"Who are the important-looking men with broad smiles and big badges?" "That's the reception committee." "And who's the modest-looking fellow, off there in the corner?" "Oh, that's Dewey."—*Philadelphia North American.*

HERE is a quotation from the Boers' national hymn:

"Waal hoog nou in ons heldre lug,
Transvaalse vrijheidsvlag!
Ons vijande is weggevlug,
Ons blink'n blijer dag."

If John Bull thinks he is going to have a walkover in the Transvaal he had better wear extra-soled boots.—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART.

ZANGWILL'S "CHILDREN OF THE GHETTO."

MR. ISRAEL ZANGWILL'S novel of Jewish domestic life in London, tho as far removed as a book could well be from the dramatic, has nevertheless furnished the basis for a play that has been received with favor by the public and with praise by most of the critics. For some weeks an English play called "The Ghetto" has been performed in New York, but Mr. Zangwill's play, for which the public has been expectantly waiting, made its first appearance in New York at the Herald Square Theater on the evening of October 16 before a large and thoroughly interested audience.

MR. ISRAEL ZANGWILL.

In *Harper's Weekly*, Mr. John Corbin gives the following outline of the play:

"Mr. Zangwill's scenes of realism develop a true and inevitable dramatic motive, and develop it with a simplicity of scenic construction and an inevitability of form worthy of comparison with the best plays of Ibsen.

"The dramatic conflict is between the austere vigor of rabbinical law and the romantic freedom of the modern Christian world. A young commercial traveler of exuberant spirits places a ring bought for his intended bride on *Hannah's* hand, and in a spirit of fun pronounces the critical words of the Jewish marriage ceremony. To the surprise of all, it is discovered that the act constitutes a legal marriage, as is also the case in Scotland. The only way out of the difficulty is to procure a *ghet* (I think they spell it so), which, according to Jewish law, makes *Hannah* a divorced woman. Subsequently *Hannah* falls in love with an Anglicized Jew, *David Brandon* (Mr. Frank Worthing), who has come home from a prosperous sojourn in Cape Colony. *Hannah's* father, *Reb Shemuel*, makes no objection to *David's* virtual apostacy, relying on his daughter's character and on the strength of the Jewish religious custom to reclaim him; but when it transpires that *David* is of the tribe of Aaron, and by that fact a priest, the marriage becomes impossible, for a priest may not wed a divorced woman. The Jewish law takes no account of romantic affection; indeed, until late years marriage has been a purely material contract—there is no Yiddish word for what we call love. The great struggle of the drama is between this modern passion of *Hannah's* and her reverence and love for her father and for his austere faith. For the moment the Jewish love of family and religion conquers, and the play ends with the separation of the lovers; but the victory can be only for as long as the aged father lives. Perhaps the greatest distinction of the play, which is in many ways great, is the sense one gets that the rigid purity of Jewish home life and the spiritual majesty of Jewish worship must in the end be defeated before the freedom and amplitude of the life without the Ghetto."

Mr. Clement Scott, whom the British theatergoer regards as a Daniel come to judgment, and who is just at present in New York, takes a rather savage view of the play. He finds in it too much of "the new reforming school that tilts at convention, old established principles," and various other sacred things of society and the drama. It is a combination of "silly farce and occasionally blasphemous pantomime," and Mr. Scott is particularly shocked at the comic allusions to the Messiah. He says (in the New York *Herald*):

"When I read the plot of the Zangwill play act by act and scene by scene, in the newspapers yesterday I said to myself: 'What a magnificent subject! How human, how consistent, and how admirable!' I thought of all the great plays and stories of renunciation that I had seen, and I was persuaded that I was to visit a great play. I delighted to think of the success of my fellow countryman. But instead of finding a great play I had to content myself with one fine scene.

"The author has selected an admirable scheme for a drama, but he does not know how to use the material he has chosen. He fritters away the best part of his play with episodical matter which may be very interesting to a Hebrew audience, but which is wholly uninteresting to a Christian one. He wastes the best part of his last act in showing us how people go in and come out of a Hebrew synagog; most attractive to the inhabitants of the Ghetto, I am prepared to admit, but a little tedious to those who have not a camera at hand to take snap-shots at the scene of pantomime detail.

"Before I come to the one great scene of the play, profoundly interesting because human and acted with such truth, such pity, and such variety of temperament that it stirred us all to genuine delight, I must have one word to say about the comic Hebrew. I thought we had banished him from the stage forever. Chris-

SCENE FROM "CHILDREN OF THE GHETTO."
Blanch Bates as *Hannah*, and Wilton Lackay as *Reb Shemuel*.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tians have been reproached with insulting the Hebrew faith, by ridiculing it with the tawdry stage Hebrew.

"It has been reserved for Israel Zangwill to present Pinchas, the Hebrew poet, who is the worst stage Hebrew ever known in farce or melodrama. He outdoes in vulgarity and noise and buffoonery Svengali or the Drury Lane creations of Harry Jackson. At a time when a Henry Irving has shown us a pathetic and poetic Shylock, it has been reserved for a Zangwill to create a Pinchas and to put in his mouth words which made at least one Christian shocked at the profanity that no sense of realistic art can justify.

"It is far more pleasant to dwell on the author's one dramatic moment, when the old rabbi expounds the law, which will separate *David Brandon* from his sweet betrothed *Hannah* forever. It is dearer to me to remember that cold shudder, that dumb blank despair, that horror of desolation expressed by Miss Blanche Bates, when the light of her life is extinguished forever; to recall the passionate indignation, the fierce revolt against the old law, brought into brilliant effect by Frank Worthing; to congratulate Wilton Lackaye on the crowning point of a really magnificent and well-considered performance, natural and dignified, stately and human to the core."

The New York *Evening Post* says:

"As has been explained on a previous occasion, the piece deals only with the first half of the book, which relates to life in the Jewish quarter in East London, and Esther Ansell is shown only in her childhood days of bitter poverty, which are but lightly touched upon, and even then in a semi-humorous vein. . . . The prevailing spirit is one of broad and eccentric comedy, altho the divorce episode is illustrated with much curious and interesting detail which is not in the book. If it were not for this, and the scene between *Hannah* and *David*, these opening acts would be undeniably thin in texture, the humor, altho true enough to nature, being rather trivial, unless redeemed by character-acting of a kind beyond the accomplishment of any known body of the actors of to-day. Still, the performance was sufficiently smooth and lively to avoid anything like positive dulness.

"The situation was saved by the third act, which reflects the spirit and ability of the book with noteworthy fidelity, provides an interesting glimpse into the interior of an orthodox Jewish household, and leads up skilfully to a scene of indisputable strength and pathos, in which the old rabbi shatters the hopes of his daughter and her lover, after raising them to the highest pitch, by his inexorable decision that marriage between them is, owing to the Mosaic law, impossible. From this moment the temporary success, at least, of the play was no longer in doubt."

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"Mr. Zangwill is not a great dramatist, but he has handled his noble theme well enough to lift the result far above the average level of our stage. Had his theatrical instinct matched his elevated theme and his literary instincts, this guiding motive and the many features which now express it and now depart from it would have had more organization; but even without strong structure the play is something for which to give thanks."

SCULPTURE IN AMERICA.

THE actual accomplishment of a great artistic conception, in the arch recently erected in honor of Admiral Dewey and the American navy, is probably more significant, both as an evidence of a vast present advance of artistic taste and as an augury of the future, than has been generally realized. Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, president of the American Sculpture Society, and the chief originator of the arch, believes that we are at last beginning to evolve a truly national school of painters, sculptors, and architects, and that the American people are showing themselves to be naturally more artistic than any other branch of the Germanic race. He says (in *Ainslee's Magazine*, October):

"The actual progress of sculpture in this country has been most remarkable. It is not so much what we have already achieved, as what is underneath. Seed sown years ago is beginning to sprout. Some taste is being exercised in the erection of public monuments in our cities. For the first time in our history we have completed a public building decorated in a worthy and comprehensive style. I refer to the National Library in Washington. We have an art committee in New York City which does much toward preventing the erection of statuary unworthy the dignity of our intellectual standard. Best of all, we have art societies powerful enough to arouse public interest, and to give any meritorious work of art good standing by a mere word of approval; and, lastly, there is much encouragement in noting the funds for the maintenance of art scholarships that are springing up throughout the country. The Reinhardt Fund, of Baltimore, now amounts to $110,000, and out of the income two or three art students are maintained abroad. Then we have here the Lazarus Fund, which amounts to $25,000 or $30,000, for painters. Also the Carnegie Art Gallery at Pittsburg has added new dignity to the cause in this country.

"The practical good accomplished by art is that it tends to the spiritual elevation and ennobling of our people. The higher the art the better will be the effect on the masses. No one doubts, for instance, that good books help to make in a nation better men and better women. It may be said, in fact, that a nation eventually becomes like that which it admires. Sculpture, if rightly put forward, will win admiration as readily as literature. It is only a different form of expressing the same ideas that are set forth by printed characters."

THE POE ANNIVERSARY.

THE unveiling of Zolnay's bust of Edgar Allan Poe at the University of Virginia on October 7 was in several ways an interesting occasion. The bust itself, which we reproduced last week, and which brings out the highest features of Poe's character, was the inspirer of the following little poem by Father Tabb:

TO EDGAR ALLAN POE.

Dead fifty years? Not so.
Nay, fifty years ago,
Death, Obloquy, and Spite
To curse his ashes came;
But, lo the living light,
Beneath the breath of shame,
Indignant, spurned the night,
And withered them in flame.

Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabie, in the course of his address, said:

"It is the first and perhaps the most obvious distinction of Edgar Allan Poe that his creative work baffles all attempts to relate it historically to antecedent conditions; that it detached itself almost completely from the time and place in which it made its appearance and sprang suddenly and mysteriously from a soil which had never borne its like before.

"There was nothing in the America of the third decade of the country which seemed to predict 'The City of the Sea,' 'Israfel,' and the lines 'To Helen.' . . . Poe stood alone among his contemporaries by reason of the fact that, while his imagination was fertilized by the movement of the time, his work was not, save in its originality and beauty, representative of the forces behind it. The group of gifted men with whom he had for the most part such casual connections reflected the age behind them or the time in which they lived; Poe shared with them the creative impulse without sharing the specific interests and devotions of the period.

"He was primarily and distinctively the artist of his time; the man who cared for his art and not for what he could say through it, but for what it had to say through him. Emerson, Lowell, Holmes, Whittier, Bryant, Irving, and, in certain aspects of his genius, Hawthorne might have been predicted; reading our early history in the light of our later development their coming seems to have been foreordained by the conditions of life on the new continent; and later, Whitman and Lanier stand for and are bound up in the fortunes of the New World and its new order of political and social life. Poe alone among men of his eminence could not have been foreseen. This fact suggests his limitations, but it also brings into clear view the unique individuality of his genius and the complete originality of his work.

"His contemporaries are explicable; Poe is inexplicable. He remains the most sharply defined personality in our literary his-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tory. His verse and his imaginative prose stand out in bold relief against a background which neither suggests nor interprets him. One may go further and affirm that both verse and prose have a place by themselves in the literature of the world. . . . In 'The City of the Sea,' 'Israfel,' and the verses 'To Helen'—to recall three of Poe's earliest and most representative poems—there is complete detachment from the earlier interests and occupations and complete escape into the world of ideality.

"It is part of the charm of these perfect creations that they are free from all trace of time and toil. Out of the new world of work and strife suddenly magical doors were flung wide into the fairyland of pure songs; out of the soil, tilled with heroic labor and courage, a fountain suddenly gushed from unexpected springs."

A pleasant feature of the event was the opportunity given to all visitors to examine the original record-books of the university, in order to convince themselves of the fact that the poet's student career was without taint of academic fault. While the names of many fellow students appear upon the same page as his with notes relating to reprimands, suspensions, or expulsions, his stands unblemished.

EMERSON'S LETTERS TO PROFESSOR NORTON.

THIRTY-FOUR letters written by Ralph Waldo Emerson, in the period from 1838 to 1853, have just been published in book-form, having already, in part at least, seen the light in one of the magazines. The letters were evidently written (tho there is no direct evidence of the fact in the book) to Charles Eliot Norton, who, in an introduction to the volume, asserts that in Emerson's letters to his friends, more even than in his poems or essays, are to be found his "most intimate expressions," and "the most vivid illustrations of his essential individuality."

Here is a comparison made by Emerson, in one of the letters, between poetry and painting:

"But there are fewer painters than poets. Ten men can awaken me by words to new hope and fruitful musing for one that can achieve the miracle by forms. Besides, I think the pleasure of the poem lasts me longer. And yet the expressive arts ought to go abreast, and as much genius find its way to light in design as in song—and probably does, so far as the artist is concerned; but the eye is a speedier student than the ear; by a grand or a lovely form it is astonished or delighted once for all and quickly appeased, while the sense of a verse steals slowly on the mind and suggests a hundred fine fancies before its precise import is finally settled.

"Or is this wholly unjust to the noble art of design and only showing that I have a hungry ear but a dull eye? I shall keep your prints a little while, if you can spare them, until I have got my lesson by heart. Will you let me say that I have conceived more highly of the possibilities of the art sometimes in looking at weather stains on a wall, or fantastic shapes which the eye makes out of shadows by lamplight, than from really majestic and finished pictures."

On sending a copy of "Confessions of Augustine" to Mr. Norton, Emerson wrote as follows in disparagement of book-reading:

"What better oblation could I offer the saint than the opportunity of a new proselyte? But do not read. Why read this book or any book? It is a foolish conformity and does well for dead people. It happens to us once or twice in a lifetime to be drunk with some book which probably has some extraordinary relative power to intoxicate *us* and none other; and having exhausted that cup of enchantment we go groping in libraries all our years afterward in the hope of being in Paradise again. But what better sign can the good genius of our times show that the old creative force is ready to work again than the universal indisposition of the best heads to touch the books even of name and fame."

Here is a characteristic bit about the Vedas, written in Concord in 1840:

"What can I tell you? Not the smallest event enlivens our little sandy village; we have not even rigged out a hay-cart for a whortleberry party. If I look out of the window there is perhaps a cow; if I go into the garden there are cucumbers; if I look into the brook there is a mud turtle. In the sleep of the great heats there was nothing for me but to read the Vedas, the bible of the tropics, which I find I come back upon every three or four years. It is sublime as heat and night and a breathless ocean. It contains every religious sentiment, all the grand ethics which visit in turn each noble and poetic mind, and nothing is easier than to separate what must have been the primeval inspiration from the endless ceremonial nonsense which caricatures and contradicts it through every chapter. It is of no use to put away the book; if I trust myself in the woods or in a boat upon the pond, nature makes a Brahman of me presently: eternal necessity, eternal compensation, unfathomable power, unbroken silence—this is her creed. Peace, she saith to me, and purity and absolute abandonment—these penances expiate all sin and bring you to the beatitude of the 'Eight Gods.'"

From Nantasket Beach (1841) Emerson wrote (reminding one of Carlyle):

"My friend shall solve his own question, as I suppose whoever makes a wise inquiry only announces the problem on which he is already busy and which he will be the first to dispose of, and I shall gladly attend all the steps of the solution. But is it the picture of the unbounded sea, or is it the lassitude of this Syrian summer, that more and more draws the cords of Will out of my thought and leaves me nothing but perpetual observation, perpetual acquiescence, and perpetual thankfulness? Shall I not be Turk and fatalist before to-day's sun shall set? and in this thriving New England too, full of din and snappish activity and invention and wilfulness? Can you not save me, dip me into ice-water, find me some girding belt, that I glide not away into a stream or a gas, and decease in infinite diffusion? Reinforce me, I entreat you, with showing me some man, work, aim, or fact under the *angle of practise*, that I may see you as an elector and rejector, an agent, an antagonist, and a commander. I have seen enough of the obedient sea wave forever lashing the obedient shore. I find no emblems here that speak any other language than the sleep and abandonment of my woods and blueberry pastures at home. If you know the ciphers of rudder and direction, communicate them to me without delay. Noah's flood and the striæ which the good geologist finds on every mountain and rock seem to me the records of a calamity less universal than this metaphysical flux which threatens every enterprise, every thought, and every thinker. How high will this Nile, this Mississippi, this ocean, rise, and will ever the waters be stayed?"

This from an October letter (1841) written in Concord:

"But I have no secrets to tell you from the Old Mother. None have lately been told me. Lone and sad, sometimes busy and glad, I walk under this broad cope and these hospitable trees. They never seem surprised at my thoughts and seldom suffer their own to escape. Sometimes—rarely, I pity them. Often they seem to pity me. They are a great convenience, they hide and separate men who are often much better for being hid and solitary.

"But how absurd to be writing to you on fields green or brown as a counterpart to your city perambulations; as if nature were less present in streets, as if the country were not too strong for the liliput interference that strives to barricade it out; as if it did not force itself into pits of theaters and cellars of markets, as if the air, and darkness, and space, and time were not nature—wild, untamable, all-containing nature. You and I, my friend, sit in different houses, and speak all day to different persons, but the differences—make the most we can of them—are trivial; we are lapped at last in the same idea, we are hurried along in the same material system of stars, in the same immaterial system of influences, to the same untold ineffable goal. Let us exchange now and then a word or a look on the new phases of the Dream."

In a letter written in 1843 from Philadelphia, Emerson dubs that city "a very large granny." "I can not find any city at all, any unit," he says, and continues in a humorous vein:

"If the world was all Philadelphia, altho the poultry and dairy market would be admirable, I fear suicide would exceedingly prevail. I look eagerly for the stars at night, for fear they would

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

disappear in the dull air. I have verified the fact of a sunrise and sunset; and the sea, tho in a muddy complexion, really finds its way to these wharves. When you see what facts I explore to sustain my faith, you will understand why in these extremes I should convulsively write to you, to try if the high world of man and friend still stands fast."

In another letter a little later on:

"It is strange how people act on me. I am not a pith-ball nor raw silk, yet to human electricity is no piece of humanity so sensible. I am forced to live in the country, if it were only that the streets make me desolate. Yet if I talk with a man of sense and kindness, I am imparadised at once. Pity that this light of the heart should resemble the light of the eyes in being so external and not to be retained when the shutters are closed. Now that I am in the mood of confession, you must even hear the whole. It is because I am so idle a member of society; because men turn me by their mere presence to wood and to stone; because I do not get the lesson of the world where it is set before me, that I need more than others to run out into new places and multiply my chances for observation and communion."

Here is a brief note (1845) entirely about Wendell Phillips:

"Have you ever heard W. Phillips? I have not learned a better lesson in many weeks than last night in a couple of hours. The core of the comet did not seem to be much, but the whole air was full of splendors. One orator makes many, but I think this the best generator of eloquence I have met for many a day, and of something better and grander than his own."

Another bit about books:

"We can like any book so little while! Tho its pages were cut out of the sky, and its letters were stars, in a short time we can not find there, with any turning of leaves, the celestial sentences or the celestial scents we certainly found there once; and I am of opinion that relatively to individual needs, the fiery scriptures in each book either disappear once for all from the context after a short time, or else have a certain intermittency and periodical obscuration, like 'revolving lights.' Perhaps, too, there are cycles of epiphany and eclipse in book-shops."

Emerson's signature was almost as varied as his mental moods. We find once simply "W.," at other times "R. W. E.," "Waldo E.," "R. W. Emerson," "Waldo Emerson," and "R. Waldo Emerson."

"THE AMERICAN LANGUAGE."

MR. WILLIAM ARCHER does not agree with Dean Alford, Ruskin, and other British writers that America is the source of all pollution in the limpid well of English linguistics. Ruskin, it will be remembered, wrote in "Fors Clavigera:"

"England taught the Americans all they have of speech or thought, hitherto. What thoughts they have not learned from England are foolish thoughts; what words they have not learned from England unseemly words; the vile among them not being able even to be humorous parrots, but only obscene mocking-birds."

Naturally, says Mr. Archer (in *The Pall Mall Magazine*, September), Americans have retorted to this accusation rather acrimoniously. For instance, Mr. Gilbert M. Tucker, in "Our Common Speech," insinuates that a "boldness of innovation" amounting to "absolute licentiousness" is characteristic of the British race. Mr. Archer, however, thinks this a compliment:

"The suggestion leaves my British withers entirely unwrung, for I approve of bold innovation in language, trusting to the permanence of the unfit to counteract the effects of licentiousness. If I could believe that we British were the bolder innovators, I should admit it without blenching; but observation and probability seem to me to point with one accord in the opposite direction. New words are begotten by new conditions of life; and as American life is far more fertile of new conditions than ours, the tendency toward neologism can not but be stronger in America than in England. America has enormously enriched the language, not only with new words, but (since the American mind is, on the whole, quicker and wittier than the English) with apt and luminous colloquial metaphors; and I know not why Mr. Tucker should disclaim the credit. He then sets forth to show how recent English writers are corrupting the language; and, in doing so, he falls into some curious errors. Dickens was boldly innovating when he made Silas Wegg say, 'Mr. Boffin, I never bargain'—'haggle,' it would seem, is the proper word. But if Mr. Tucker will look into the matter, he will find it extremely probable that this was the original sense of the word 'bargain,' and quite certain that it was a very early sense; for instance—

> 'So worthless peasants bargain for their wives,
> As market-men for oxen, sheep, or horse.'
> (1 *Henry VI.*, V., v. 53.)

And, in any case, is it possible to set up such a distinction between 'bargaining' and 'haggling' as to be worth an international wrangle?"

In the matter of pronunciation it is not to be expected, says Mr. Archer, that an extreme English intonation would be agreeable to Americans—at any rate to Americans not in the "smart set." Englishmen themselves laugh at a "haw-haw" intonation. Mr. Archer refers to the name of the present American hero by way of illustration of one wide difference between prevalent English and American pronunciations of the long sound of "u":

"When I first read the works of the sagacious Mr. Dooley, I thought it a curiously far-fetched idea on the part of that philosopher to talk of Admiral Dewey as his 'Cousin George,' and assert that 'Dewey' and 'Dooley' were practically the same name. I had not then noticed that the American pronunciation of 'Dewey' is 'Dooey,' and that the liquid 'yoo' is very seldom heard in America. In the course of the five minutes I spent in the Supreme Court at Washington, I heard the Chief Justice of the United States make this one remark: 'That, sir, is not *constitootional*.' To our ears this 'oo' has an old-fashioned ring, like that of the 'ee' in 'obleeged'; but to call it wrong is absurd, and to find it ridiculous is provincial. Very possibly it can be proved that had Shakespeare used the word at all, he would have said 'constitootional'; but that would make the 'oo' neither better nor worse in my eyes. There always have been, and always will be, changing fashions in pronunciation; and the Americans have as good a right to their fashion as we to ours."

Mr. Archer speaks of the commoner British usage, "different to," and remarks that while as a Scotchman he would neither use nor defend it, yet the use of a particular preposition in a particular context is wholly a matter of convention in any language.

Passing from questions of pronunciation and grammar to questions of vocabulary, Mr. Archer expresses a sense of the great indebtedness of the English language, both spoken and written, to America:

"I can only express my sense of the deep indebtedness of the English language, both literary and colloquial, to America, for the old words she has kept alive and the new words and phrases she has invented. It is a sheer pedantry—nay, a misconception of the laws which govern language as a living organism—to despise pithy and apt colloquialisms, and even slang. In order to remain healthy and vigorous, a literary language must be rooted in the soil of a copious vernacular, from which it can extract and assimilate, by a chemistry peculiar to itself, whatever nourishment it requires. It must keep in touch with life in the broadest acceptation of the word; and life at certain levels, obeying a psychological law which must simply be accepted as one of the conditions of the problem, will always express itself in dialect, provincialism, slang.

"America doubles and trebles the number of points at which the English language comes in touch with nature and life, and is therefore a great source of strength and vitality.

That Remarkable Dumas "Discovery."—We have spoken upon several occasions of two manuscript tales by the elder Dumas which Mr. Home Gordon, in the London *Outlook*, alleged were found by M. Apostolides in the Orient, and which he said had never been published either in English or French. The genuineness of this discovery has for some time been doubted,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and altho it is impossible to speak with absolute decision without having seen the manuscripts, there appears to be little or no room for doubt that these "new" tales have been in print for at least thirty years. The American edition of the two tales is a translation by Alma Blakeman Jones, published in 1895. They correspond minutely in plot, local setting, and names of characters with the corresponding details so mysteriously doled out by Mr. Home Gordon in *The Outlook*. They are entitled "The Ball of Snow" and "Sultanetta, or Tales of the Caucasus." A reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST also writes to us that he possesses a Spanish edition of the latter tale, published in Paris in 1870, under the title: "Sultanetta, novela escrita en Francés por Alejandro Dumas." "The book," he writes, "was no doubt bound in Mexico"—where it was purchased by him—"and is uniform in edition with other novels of Dumas by the same publishers."

THE STRANGE SILENCE OF AMERICAN POETS.

ATTENTION has been called to the lack of poetry celebrating Admiral Dewey's achievements and the other stirring events in recent American history. Some one has said that if a British admiral had steamed into Portsmouth harbor with such a flawless victory and an Oriental archipelago to add to the national credit, Kipling, Swinburne, and all the singers of England "would be tumbling over each other's heels in the race for the best poem to celebrate the event." Indeed, within the last fortnight we have seen both Kipling and Swinburne piping forth notes of patriotic fervor even before England's new war was begun. But in America it has been wholly different, tho we have with us still such poets as Stedman, Markham, Aldrich, and Stoddard. A writer in *Literature* (October 13) says:

"The events of the past eighteen months have involved greater changes in the American spirit than any other events since the time of Lincoln, but despite the momentous quality of these changing conditions our poets have been silent, and it is wholly proper to ask why. Surely it can not be that there is none among them who approves. We can not believe that the brotherhood of poets is unanimously unappreciative of the great national stride forward that has been made by the American people. The small coterie of Boston statistical sonneteers surely do not voice the sentiments of the whole mass of American poets—yet they are as still as the voice of conscience at a meeting of Tammany braves; as unproductive as tho they had been ordered out on strike by a grand-master poet representing Pegasus Union No. 66.

"It seems inexplicable, and yet if we look over the output of poetry in the United States since 1875, say, perhaps we shall find the reason. Frankly, what really great poems have been published by our home-made singers in the past quarter-century? Barring Mr. Aldrich's 'Wyndham Towers'—in no sense an American poem—what American poet has added to his laurels in that time with or without an American theme? Indeed, have our poets really tried to write anything but highly polished verses reflecting the languor of the drawing-room rather than the vigor of life? We must confess that there is no convincing evidence that any one of them has really attempted anything beyond the establishment of his own technical cleverness. There has been polishing beyond measure; brilliant technic unending; dazzling obscurity past unraveling; but of true poetry, the real thing that sets a man's soul aglow, makes his pulses beat like the tattoo of a drum, and inspires him to feel that the removal of Gibraltar by a movement of the hand is child's play, of this we have had none at all.

"It is a sad condition, but it seems to us to explain the present situation.

"Our poets are thinking not of what they shall say, for that lies close at hand, but of how they shall say it, and meanwhile the tide which leads on to fortune and fame is beginning to ebb, and the opportunity is slipping away.

"It is either this or one other possible explanation that is the true one. In a period of technic and obscurity as the prevailing notes of our current poetry, if the technical care of the poets is not responsible for the oversight of which we have spoken, it may be that it is obscurity that seems to place our poets in an unfavorable light. It is quite possible that some one has written a great poem of commemoration of these momentous days, but has expressed himself so vaguely, after the prevailing habit, that the reader has mistaken his lines for a poem on spring, hope, immortality, or some other popular abstraction. If this be true, it is to be hoped that the poet in question will hasten to reveal the actual state of affairs and let us have a revised version of his effort written in good, plain, virile, and comprehensible American, which shall fill the crying need of the moment, and vindicate our singers from the charge of being voiceless when their country most wished to hear them sound their clearest notes.

"Even an Alfred Austin would be acceptable at the moment."

An Art Theater for New York.—An art theater is proposed for New York, in which lovers of the literary drama will be given an opportunity of seeing plays for which there is no demand in the ordinary theaters. John Blair, the accomplished young actor who managed the recent fine performance of Ibsen's "Ghosts" in this city, and took the part of *Oswald*, is to have charge of the enterprise. There are to be five monthly performances, the first of which will be a play by the Spanish dramatist Echegaray. Two will be by Hauptmann and Sudermann, the leaders of the German realistic stage, and the remaining two for this season will be selected from the plays of Maeterlinck, Ibsen, or of G. Bernard Shaw, from whose article in *The North American Review* on "The Censorship of the Stage in England" we recently quoted. The seats are to be subscribed for at the rate of two dollars each. The best actors in New York are to be selected from the regular companies, and it is expected that the project will be both an artistic and a financial success, since the interest in Ibsen and in the kind of drama he stands for has grown very rapidly in New York during the past few years, and there are now enough people who like to think rather than accept merely conventional views of life and of the stage to make such an undertaking profitable.

NOTES.

A LONG poem has been written by Mr. Kipling for his new book, "Stalky & Co." It is in praise of famous men, as well as of men who, tho not famous, have done the great work of the world well. The first edition of the book was taken up before publication, and another edition is now in press.

A WORK entitled "Amateur Photography," by Mr. W. I. Lincoln Adams, has just been published. It is a practical guide for the beginner, and besides containing suggestions and directions for field work, printing, and flashlight photography, gives a large number of reproductions of striking photographs in illustration of the various kinds of indoor and outdoor work.

IN THE LITERARY DIGEST (October 14) we referred to "Mr. Dooley" as the only American book on the list of thirteen leading books of the year in England. In saying that, we were perhaps unadvisedly regarding Mr. Harold Frederic's "The Market Place" as more a British than an American product. Mr. Frederic had for many years before his death resided in London, and his story is one of London life.

LE FIGARO, in announcing that the French Government confers the badge of the Legion of Honor upon Maurice Grau, warmly commends the act. Coquelin, Mounet-Sully, Jane Hading, Réjane, and Sarah Bernhardt are among the French actors and actresses whom Mr. Grau has led to triumph in America. Coquelin is quoted as follows, speaking of Grau: "I have never had a paper signed by him; he is a man whose word is equal to his bond."

IN reference to a statement made in an article quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST (September 23), that no translation of Ada Negri's poems exists in English, we learn that a translation of her "Fatalita" by Miss A. M. von Blomberg was published in Boston last December, under the title "Fate." Upon this translation Miss von Blomberg was engaged for three years, and it has met with a very favorable reception. The original Italian is rendered into English verse that is itself harmonious and frequently full of charm. Our readers may be interested to know that Ada Negri married a rich Lombard factory owner about three years ago, and now lives in Milan.

DR. R. M. BUCKE, one of the literary executors of Walt Whitman, is compiling a volume which is to comprise hitherto unpublished material selected from Whitman's manuscripts, most of these being odds and ends thrown off by him previously to 1860. The book, which is to be entitled "Notes and Fragments," will, so it is said, shed much light upon his thoughts, aims, and studies during that period. An interesting example of the first impression which Whitman's unique poetry makes upon one hitherto wholly unacquainted with him was lately furnished by one of Dr. Bucke's Canadian compatriots, a resident of Toronto, who wrote: "The most vivid impression yet is of an unending onward rush, a wonderful freshness, force, and vitality that has left me rather breathless as yet."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

TREATMENT OF DISEASE BY LIGHT.

A METHOD of treating smallpox by means of red light, used by a Danish physician, Dr. Finsen, has recently attracted some attention. The same physician has now perfected a method of treating various bacterial skin diseases by means of the chemical rays of sunlight and the electric arc. The system, which has been used extensively in Copenhagen, and with considerable success, is described in *The British Medical Journal* (September 30) in an illustrated leading article, by Dr. Finsen's assistant, Dr. Valdemar Bie. Dr. Finsen's smallpox treatment was based on the fact that the chemical rays of light are irritating to the skin, as is shown in sunburn. By straining out these rays and leaving only those at the red end of the spectrum, the light is made soothing. In the new treatment, called by its inventor "phototherapy," the Danish physician makes use of the properties of the discarded chemical rays. Says Dr. Bie:

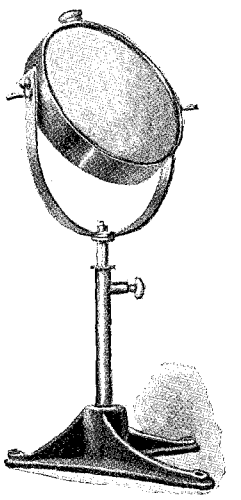


FIG. 1.—Apparatus for Treatment by Sunlight.

"The method consists in treating local superficial bacterial skin diseases by the concentrated chemical rays of light.

"The experimentally proved data on which the method is founded are the following:

"1. The bactericidal property of the chemical rays of light.

"2. The power of the chemical rays of light to produce an inflammation of the skin (erythema solare).

"3. The power of the chemical rays of light to penetrate the skin."

After carefully presenting proof that each of these three actions exists, Dr. Bie goes on to say:

"Based as it is on these three experimentally proved facts, this method of treatment is so rational that objections can scarcely be raised against it from a theoretical point of view. In the treatment of patients, sunlight is used in the summer, when the sky is bright, otherwise the light of electric-arc lamps of 50 to 80 amperes. As already explained, it is only by concentration that the light becomes so powerful that its bactericidal property can be used in treatment. In order to avoid burning the skin it is also necessary to cool the light. This double object—to make the light stronger and cooler—is attained, in regard to the sunlight, by an apparatus such as is shown in Fig. 1. It consists of a lens of about 20 to 40 centimeters [8 to 16 inches] in diameter. The lens is composed of a plain glass and a curved one, which are framed in a brass ring, and between them there is a bright blue, weak ammoniacal solution of copper sulfate. As one surface of the liquid is plain, the other one being curved, its optical function is that of an ordinary plain convex glass lens. By making the lens of a blue liquid instead of solid glass a considerable cooling of the light will be obtained, because water absorbs the ultra-red rays, and because the blue color excludes a considerable amount of the red and yellow rays. These three kinds of rays have particularly strong heating effect, while their bactericidal power is insignificant. On the other hand, the blue, violet, and ultra-violet rays, which it is important to procure in as great a number as possible, are but very slightly impaired by passing through the blue liquid. The lens hangs on a foot, made in such a way that the lens can be raised and lowered as well as turned on a vertical and horizontal axis; therefore it is easy to place the lens perpendicularly on the sun rays, and at such a distance as to make the light strike the area of skin which it is intended to treat."

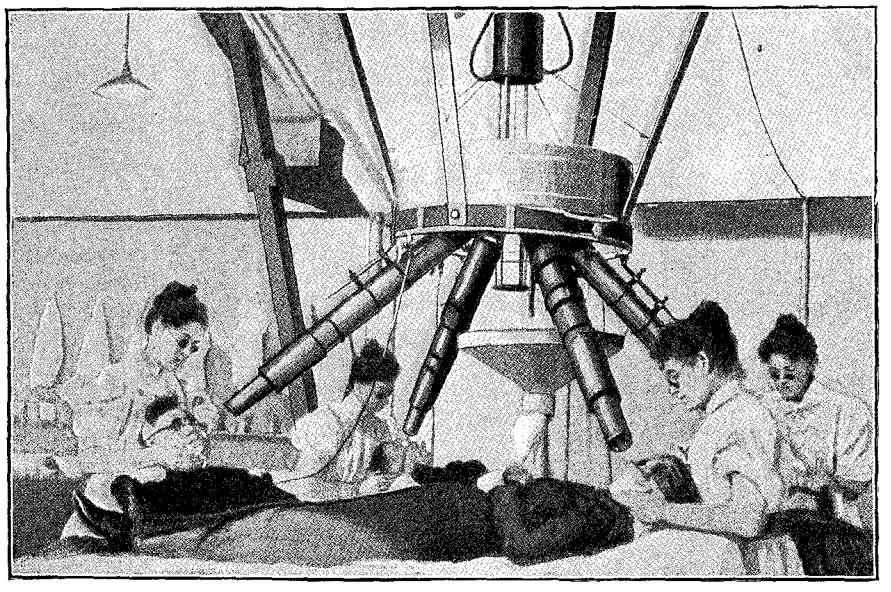


FIG. 2.—Treatment by Electric Light.

In the case of the electric light, a system of lenses enclosed in a tube resembling a telescope is used. This method is shown in Fig. 2. Says Dr. Bie: "An area of skin of about 1½ centimeters [⅝ inch] in diameter is treated for one hour every day. The treated skin reddens and swells, a bulla may appear, but necrosis has never been observed.

The results, we are assured, especially in the case of lupus, or tuberculosis of the skin, are quite remarkable. Of course the germicidal properties of sunlight have long been known, but this is probably the first attempt to apply them systematically in therapeutics.

IS THE EARTH ALIVE?

THE answer to this question depends, of course, on the definition given to the last word. The earth, in one sense, is made up of what some philosophers call "dead matter," and yet it is instinct with life. A Russian writer, M. Klossovsky, tells us in the *Revue Scientifique* (September 30) that he chooses to regard it as a huge living organism, and he believes that this point of view has many advantages. He says that if we should observe our planet from a very distant point, it would appear to us as a system constructed according to a simple plan, whose constituent parts and motions could be determined by the processes of climatology. In reality, its life is much more complicated, and in many respects it may be compared to the life of a living organism, with its numerous functions and individualities. Detailed study shows dissonances in this general plan which the one at a distance might observe. These, however, are only apparent; by continuing our investigations, we perceive that they are not the chance consequences of transitory causes; they are links in an organic chain, united by precise laws not only with one another, but also with universal causes. M. Klossovsky continues:

"In the living organization, we are struck at first sight with a mass of anomalies that, regarded more closely, are reduced to the manifestation of the general laws that govern the life of the whole. It is the same with our system, which is animated with perpetual motion. The term 'dead physical nature' ought never to be used. Two distinctive forms of such movements present themselves at the outset, circulation and pulsation. We have for a long time recognized pulsations of long periods and ampli-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tudes. But with the progress of perfected methods of observation we are discovering very minute vibrations, with the conviction that these pulsations constitute one of the characteristic peculiarities of the life of our planet. The earth's crust pulsates, the atmosphere is animated with pulsative force. . . . Eschengagen has discovered small vibrations in the movement of the magnetic elements. Some scientists connect these with the electromagnet perturbations that take place in the sun. Julius West, who has observed the alteration of pressure by means of the very sensitive barometer devised by Hefner, has found that the barometric curve is wrinkled with infinitesimal waves. Pulsation has been proved to exist in earth currents of electricity, and it seems to exist in the modifications of intensity of the solar radiation, as the examination of actinographic photographs shows us. The progress of terrestrial phenomena, represented graphically, generally appears in undulatory curves which themselves are made up of finer undulations. It is a sort of pulse-beat of the physical life. These vibrations are but a reflection of the varied pulsations that cause the whole universe to vibrate in all directions and whose presence is a sign of life. . . . . .

"In the vital system of our planet, as in a living organism, the divers functions and elements are closely connected by certain laws. . . . . .

"As in the living organism there is constant mutation of the vital forces, so in the organization of our planet we see an uninterrupted exchange of energy, brought about by mechanical, calorific, and electric currents. . . . . .

"Like a living organism, the earth in its individual life reflects the influence of exterior agents—feels the influence of the cosmos, to which it is united by thousands of ties. . . . . .

"I refuse to regard the earth as an automatic figure that receives from without the completed forms of phenomena; no! it is animated by an individual existence, it possesses its own personal physiognomy. Most of its processes are born and worked out in the limits of its own atmosphere."

This view of the earth as a quasi-living organism, which its author regards as a new idea, will profoundly affect, he thinks, our ideas of the physical sciences. No one has in particular any right to reproach science, as some have done, with excessive fondness for the investigation of petty details, such as the circulation in a frog's foot. Since the earth is an organism whose minutest parts are in relation with each other and with the whole, none can be too petty for the closest study. "From this point of view," he says, "science has no elements that are uninteresting or unworthy of attention."— *Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Another Edison Invention.—The daily press tells us that Thomas A. Edison has just perfected a scheme, in the shape of a new ore-concentrator, for making old gold-mines pay. Mr. Edison is reported by *The Press*, Philadelphia, to have said of his new invention: "It is the biggest thing I have ever done," but as the details of the machine are to be kept strictly secret, even after it has been set at work, it is not possible for experts to give an opinion on it." *The Press* reporter says: "The Western and Southwestern States, Australia and other parts of the world are liberally sprinkled with abandoned workings — gold-fields which have once been highly productive, but have been worked out until the best part of the deposits are gone and the remaining stratum of gold-bearing gravel have become too poor in the precious metal to be profitably worked by any of the old methods, and the miners have deserted them and moved on to some new and more profitable field. . . . For several years Mr. Edison has been interested in concentrating plans, his efforts having been confined largely to the operation of the big crusher and ore separator built by him at Ogden, N. J., where with his apparatus the iron-mines abandoned a century ago have been again made a scene of activity, and where iron is being profitably produced from ore which could only be handled at a loss under the old methods. About a year ago Mr. Edison was approached by representatives of the Glesteo Company, of New York, which had secured the title to the old Ortez Grant, and at their request he turned his attention to a concentrating machine which would do the same with gold. It is this machine which has now been about completed. . . . The length of Mr. Edison's stay in New Mexico depends upon the success of the machine, for which its inventor claims a capacity for turning out gold to the value of $10,000 a day from ordinarily rich gravel."

REAL AND IMAGINARY POWERS OF LIQUID AIR.

NUMEROUS companies have been formed to exploit the properties of liquid air, and each has issued its prospectus, setting forth what it proposes to do. In the opinion of the technical press, some of these prospectuses have little in common with sober truth. *The American Machinist* (October 5) asserts that there has been a good deal of unscrupulous "promoting" in connection with the business, and that the selling stock is in many cases the principal object of the concerns about which it writes. As an example, it quotes the following from one of the prospectuses:

"A single gallon [of liquid air] will perform wonders. . . . A tumberful dipped out and placed in the ice-chest will maintain a temperature of zero in the refrigerator for twenty-four hours. A quart of it placed in the ventilating apparatus will keep the temperature of the whole house at 60° during the hottest summer day. The remainder of the gallon, put into the proper motor, with an electric dynamo attachment, will generate enough heat to do the cooking, run the electric lights, warm the water for the bath, and in the winter heat the entire house by electric radiators. Its application as a medicine is full of marvelous possibilities."

Such statements as this find ready credence, for they correspond pretty well with popular ideas on the subject. *The Machinist*, to offset this, quotes the following statement by the president of another company, which it regards as much more nearly in accordance with the facts. Says the second writer:

"The refrigerating power of any substance is measured by its capacity of absorbing heat from the surrounding atmosphere and objects near at hand. . . . It has been found by experiment that one pound of ice requires 144 heat-units in order to become completely melted. It is then in the form of one pound of water at 32°, and can absorb 18 additional units in rising to 50° Fahrenheit. Consequently, when ice is used to cool the interior of a refrigerator to 50° Fahrenheit, it has a cooling power of 162 units per pound. In comparison with this let us see what cooling power is possessed by a pound of liquid air. The best scientific authorities are agreed that the heat absorbed in converting one pound of liquid air into ordinary gaseous air is 144 units; and the product then has a temperature of about 312° below zero. A pound of gaseous air, however, takes very much less heat to raise it 1° than does a pound of water; the proportion being only 238 to 1,000. If then, we desire to know how much heat a pound of air will absorb in rising from 312° below zero to 50° above, we have to multiply 362 by 0.238. This gives 86.156 units, which, added to 144, makes 230 as the entire cooling power of one pound of liquid air. Accordingly, one pound of liquid air, considered as a refrigerant, is theoretically equal to 230 ÷ 162, or 1.42 pounds of ice. But as the loss by evaporation in moving and handling liquid air is very great compared with the analogous loss sustained by ice, we are bound to regard the two substances as being practically equal in refrigerating power, weight for weight. A pint of liquid air weighs somewhat less than a pound, and is thus not more effective than a pound of ice in cooling power. A tumblerful is the equivalent of about half a pound of ice. Yet, the before-quoted prospectus says it will maintain a temperature of zero in a refrigerator for twenty-four hours!"

The other statements are regarded as equally illusory, when submitted to the test of figures. To quote again:

"A house of moderate size contains about 1,000 pounds of air. To reduce its temperature by 1° Fahrenheit requires the absorption of 238 heat units. A quart of liquid air is rather less than two pounds in weight, and if used to reduce temperature to 60°, has a total theoretical cooling power of about 450 units. It, therefore, would not lower the temperature of a house full of air

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

by even 2°; and if we consider that the air in a house is being continually changed, the effect of a single quart of liquid air gradually evaporated would be altogether inappreciable."

As regards the ability of the remainder of the gallon to do what is claimed for it, the writer concludes, after a similar investigation: Five and one-half pints (*i.e.*, a gallon after deduction of a tumblerful and a quart) of liquid air used in a motor with full theoretical 100-per-cent. efficiency will only give us a force of 1 horse-power exerted for thirty-one minutes, or, say, one tenth of a horse-power for five hours."

PHOTOGRAPHING THE STOMACH.

A DEVICE recently invented by Dr. Fritz Lang, of Munich, Germany, enables the inside of the stomach to be photographed so clearly that the result may be used to diagnose with accuracy a class of diseases whose detection has hitherto been attended with great difficulty. The method is thus described in *The Medical Times* (October):

"The camera is constructed on exactly the same principles as all cameras for taking moving photographs, altho, of course, there is no attempt made to combine them so as to project the actual operations of the stomach. It is doubtful, however, if a camera has ever before been fashioned which is as compact as this one, or which has been put to as strange a use.

"This camera is actually swallowed by the patient, and no sooner does it reach his stomach than the walls thereof are illuminated by a small electric lamp attached to the apparatus. At the bottom of the camera is wound a photographic film twenty inches long and a quarter of an inch wide, and one end of this film is fastened to the cord, which runs freely in the tube. Of course the cord and the conducting wires must be swallowed with the camera itself, for, in order to draw the film past the lens, the cord must be pulled.

"As soon as the camera reaches the bottom of the stomach, the work of photographing may begin. All the surgeon has to do is to pull the cord and thus run the film past the lens. The electric light is then turned on, and after the sensitive film has been impressed with the image the current is turned off and another section of the film is brought into play until the requisite number of pictures have been obtained. When this is done the entire apparatus is withdrawn from the stomach, and the films are carefully developed and enlarged."

IS SLEEP EVER DREAMLESS?

LIGHT has just been thrown on the old question regarding the continuity of dreams during sleep, by a long series of investigations made in a French hospital. These support the views of those who maintain that there is no such thing as a dreamless sleep, and that, on the contrary, every one dreams continuously while asleep, altho generally only those dreams are remembered that occur at the moments of going to sleep or waking. We translate below an account of these investigations by Henri de Parville, editor of *La Nature* (Paris, September 30). Says M. de Parville:

"Many persons imagine that they never dream. This is an illusion. It is probable that we always dream, even without knowing it, from the moment when we fall asleep to that when we awake. This idea is an old one, for it was put forth by Descartes, Leibnitz, and Lébet. Descartes said clearly that there was no sleep without a dream.

"We may have some doubts of this, especially as no one of us, when he dreams, has any notion on waking that he has been dreaming all the time he was asleep. Nevertheless, M. Vaschide has taken up the problem at the laboratory of experimental psychology of the Salpétrière, and has concluded from his investigations that dreams are certainly continuous. For more than five years he has watched thirty-six subjects, aged from one year to eighty years, and he has checked his own observations by those of forty-six other persons. The method consists in examining the subjects all night, and noting carefully all changes of expression, gestures, and movements, as well as words spoken in sleep and dreams related by the sleepers themselves, determining each time the depth of the sleep by the well-known methods of Kolschutter, Spitta, and Michelson. The principal conclusions of M. Vaschide are as follows:

"We dream during all the time of sleep, even during the most profound sleep—sleep that resembles syncope. The true psychic life of sleep, like the true life of dreams, shows itself only when the sleep begins to be profound. . . . Dreams that occur during deep sleep show the processes and the existence of that unconscious brain-work to which we owe, to our great astonishment, the solution of problems that have long occupied our attention, which appear suddenly and as if miraculously.

"Under the name of dreams have been studied the hallucinations that come at the moment when we fall asleep, and those that are produced at the moment of waking. The dreams of deep sleep have quite a different character. The 'chaos of dreams,' as it is called by Gruthuisen . . . is almost absent in true dreams, which seem to be directed by a certain unconscious logic, by attention, and by will; as well as by that indefinable something that escapes the senses and that makes us think of the dream images of which Aristotle speaks. The mental state of these dreams may be compared with the unconscious mental work of waking hours.

"A close relation exists between the nature of the dreams and the depth of the sleep. The more profound the sleep is, the more the dreams have to do with an earlier part of our existence, and the farther they are from the reality. On the other hand, the more superficial the sleep is, the more the sensations of every day appear, and the more the dream reflects the preoccupations and emotions of waking hours. M. Vaschide is quite in accord on these points with the well-known psychologist, Dr. Pilcz.

"The persons who do not dream, or, rather, says M. Vaschide, who pretend that they never dream, are the victims of an illusion of psychic analysis. The subject does not remember or perceive anything, because ordinarily we can exercise self-inspection only when going to sleep or awakening, and with certain persons these phases pass so rapidly that they escape notice completely.

"In the true dream, that of profound sleep, it seems that there is continuity of conception. With a subject who is awakened several times in one night, a certain order of ideas may be remarked in his dreams—a strange correlation connecting dreams that are apparently the most separate.

"To sum up, the investigations of M. Vaschide certainly will not satisfy those who want a good key to dreams, those who 'believe in' dreams; these will learn nothing at all from them. In a matter so difficult we can not be hasty. But even tho limited to some special facts, these experiments have their interest. We may already conclude from them that we always dream—that the brain is always working, and that sleep is not, as Homer calls it, 'the brother of death,' but rather, as this is paraphrased by M. Vaschide, 'the brother of life.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Danger from Electric Sparks.—Any machine that is likely to give off electric sparks has been considered dangerous for use in localities where those sparks might ignite explosives or gas. *The Electrical Review* tells us, however, that motors have now been constructed that are absolutely free from sparking, so that they have even been installed in a powder-mill. It says: "What a holding up of the hands in horror there would have been ten years ago if anybody had suggested electric motors as the prime movers of a powder-mill! Yet the art of constructing these machines has advanced so far that the induction motor is to-day considered the safest power machine for such uses. The description of the new powder-factory of the United States Navy Department is of interest in showing the feeling of safety that has been engendered by the perfection of the electrical transmission and distribution of power. The induction motor has been said to be 'as simple as a grindstone.' Likewise it is as sparkless as a water-wheel, and in a dangerous place like a powder-factory as safe as a block of ice." Of interest along the same lines is the conclusion of two German experts, Herr Heise and Dr. Theim, that sparking machines or motors are especially dangerous in

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

coal-mines. It would seem, however, that in the case of motors this danger need no longer be feared; that is, if the confidence of those in charge of the government powder-factory is justified.

PATENTED GERMS.

THE recent discussion over the propriety of patenting diphtheria antitoxin will be remembered by our readers. A step farther in the same direction has now been taken by the granting of patents for a process of cheese-manufacture involving the cultivation of bacteria of a particular variety. It is suggested by *The Hospital* (London, September 16) that all useful kinds of bacteria may thus some day come under the patent laws. Says this paper:

"The idea of a germ is popularly so closely associated with disease that it is seldom realized that some varieties serve useful ends, and are used for commercial purposes and to contribute to man's comfort and enjoyment. Such, however, is the case, and each year the traffic in germs assumes greater proportions. The nitrifying organisms of the soil, and many special varieties which attach themselves to the rootlets of certain plants, and which are essential to the perfect growth of these plants, have been successfully isolated, and are now retailed to agriculturists as fertilizers. Certain yeasts also, and other fermentative germs, are grown in bulk, and have a high commercial value. In America, however, a step farther has been taken, and patents have been granted conferring on certain persons the exclusive right to utilize the services of particular germs. It has long been known that the flavor and aroma of butter and cheese are due to ethers and esters elaborated by micro-organisms, and that the failure to secure a satisfactory article often depends upon the defective growth of these varieties or to the presence of an unfavorable species. Since it has been possible to isolate and grow the required species the manufacturer has been enabled to secure butter and cheese of standard flavor, all extraneous organisms being eliminated by the use of sterilized milk. It is for this process that patents have been granted, and consumers of dairy produce will now be enabled to see that they secure the right brand. The attempt which was recently made to obtain protection for diphtheria antitoxin would point to the fact that bacterial products may some day come under the care of the Patent Office. We doubt, however, whether there is any probability of patents being granted for pathogenic bacteria, tho it is possible that as man's knowledge of and control over these varieties extend these, too, may be found to subserve some useful purpose."

ORIGIN OF ATMOSPHERIC ELECTRICITY.

THE cause of the electricity of the air, which appears in such intensity during a thunder-storm and which is always present in greater or less degree, has long been a mooted question, and the theories about it are almost numberless. It seems probable that the causes are not one, but many. An article by Dr. Foveau de Courmelles in the Bulletin of the French Astronomical Society, seems to show that in the African deserts sand friction is an important cause. Says Dr. de Courmelles:

"We have no sense organized to appreciate atmospheric electricity, but it is sometimes very intense. Friction of air or sand, so common in the Sahara, owing to the sirocco, must develop static electricity. The station at Biskra, well known as a sanitarium, owes its success to this production of electricity, and our investigations on atmospheric ozone justify it. A number of phenomena in this line have been observed by M. Fernand Wegler in the extreme south of Algeria and the Sahara.

"'In August, 1895,' he writes to me, 'we were returning from Ouargla toward Ghardaia, and found ourselves in the neighborhood of the bridge of Zelfana, a very sandy spot. It was about 5 P.M.; the day had been very warm, when all at once the sky became dark, large low-lying clouds rolled up, and there was a tempest of wind and rain, so fierce that large pebbles were blown from the ground.

"'Not being able to continue our journey, we lay down, enveloped in our cloaks. At the end of two hours, the storm having moderated, we rose. . . . I then perceived at the end of the cross formed by the pommel of our camels' saddles a luminous point of violet phosphorescence—evidently the escape of electricity from a point. Soon I happened to raise into the air the wooden stick that I used to urge on my camel, when I saw a new phosphorescence—a sort of blue flame like that of burning alcohol. When I moved the stick about the flame followed. When I lowered the stick the flame diminished and presently went out. The experiment was repeated by all the party with the same success, and one of them, by shaking his sword, produced a longer and more brilliant flame.

"'Shortly afterward there was a very violent and intense flash of lightning, rare even in these regions, which . . . nearly blinded us, and whose effects we felt for nearly an hour.

"'The quantity of electricity produced during a violent sirocco can hardly be exaggerated. At the least movement of our woolen cloaks a crackling of sparks was heard, like the noise of very thin glass breaking. If the hand was passed over the surface, actual electric shocks were felt, whose repetition became very painful to the elbow-joint. The tents themselves were electrified. . . . . .

"'During this period of intense friction of silicious particles one with another, from the force of the sirocco, everything becomes electrified. The animals themselves become condensers, so to speak; at the least contact, rubbing a camel's body for instance, there are sparks, crackling, and commotions of variable intensity, generally quite appreciable.

"'The odor of ozone is perceived plainly while the sirocco blows and disappears with it.'

"It has seemed to us that it would be interesting—the question of atmospheric electricity being the order of the day—to note these phenomena, which have not yet been generally reported by travelers and observers, and which are to be seen only in regions little or not at all explored."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Tesla and Wireless Power Transmission.—A press despatch from Colorado Springs, Colo., on the 19th inst., represents Nikola Tesla as being hard at work at his experimental station just east of Colorado City. "He spends there the daylight hours, not stopping for luncheon, and frequently works after nightfall," says *Electricity*. "He has not yet ascended Pike's Peak, which may become important in his experiments. His time for four months past has been devoted to perfecting inventions for the application of wireless telegraphy. He is also absorbed in working out the problem of transmitting power long distances without the use of wires. He says he discovered several years ago the principle of power transmission. He is now at work to regulate that power. Mr. Tesla is satisfied with the results of his four months' work. He is pleased with the opportunity afforded in the upper-air strata round Colorado City. When he went there he expected to return to New York by September. He now says he will not return for two months or longer, unless on a hurried business trip."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"EVERYBODY knows of the important traffic that has been going on since remote ages in elephants' teeth," says the *Revue Scientifique*. "In our own age we see rising a new traffic—that in human teeth. We refer to the artificial teeth that the New World is sending us to fill the voids left in our jaws. According to *L'Odontologie*, May, 1899, from June 30, 1897 to June 30, 1898, there were exported from the United States $65,242 worth of artificial teeth, $21,000 to France, $19,000 to England, and $14,000 to Germany. In 1896 the exportations were valued at $88,243."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PHOSPHORESCENCE OF SEA WATER.—"This phenomenon," says *The Pharmaceutical Era*, "can not always be attributed to the presence of lower organisms that cover the surface of the sea in many places. After a storm it may frequently be observed from shore that the waves are covered by a feeble light, accompanied by a peculiar, pungent odor. Closer investigations have shown that ozone plays a part in these manifestations, but it is supposed that even ozone is incapable of producing in absolutely pure water such phenomena as have been observed. It is assumed, therefore, that the phosphorescence is a consequence of the oxidation, or combustion, of the organic impurities contained in the water."

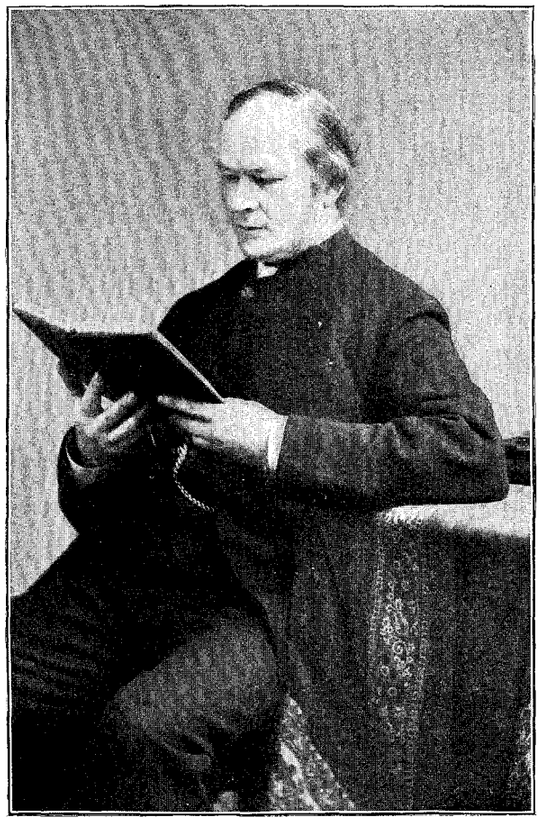
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

DEAN FARRAR'S INDICTMENT OF PRESENT-DAY ENGLAND.

THE Dean of Canterbury is not usually set down as a pessimist, but his recent utterance in the British religious magazine *Young Man*, quoted in *The Christian Statesman* (August-September), exhibits anything but a bright view of the immediate outlook for religion and morality in Great Britain. He says:

"I am neither a prophet nor a prophet's son, so I will not undertake the rash task of venturing to make any prophecy about



DEAN FARRAR.

the future. But it has long seemed to me that things are in a state of unstable equilibrium, and that another century can not pass without the occurrence of some great European war, with all its terrible and heart-shaking catastrophes. Nor is it possible to be content with the state of things in England. The alarming spread of betting and gambling among workingmen and the youths of great cities—so that this ruinous vice helps to fill our prisons, and (in the north of England especially) has ruined the healthy influence of our games; the eager love of money, which leads to so much wild speculation and commercial dishonesty; the cruel indifference with which we degrade the helpless childhood of the world by deluging savage tribes with drink, the growth of Hooliganism, and crimes of brutal violence; the dominance of a selfishness which immerses itself in luxury, pleasure, and amusement, while a poverty more and more squalid welters almost at the doors of the wealthy; the growth of a sullen and angry feeling of discontent among thousands of the poorer class; the decay of faith in the deepest and most awfully vital truth; the ever-abiding and infinitely loathsome curse of drink, which seems, among women at any rate, to be gaining rather than losing ground, and as Pope Leo XIII. says, 'drags unnumbered souls to perdition'; the tendency to substitute niggling nullities and fetish-worshiping superstitions for 'religion pure and undefiled'—all these things give serious ground for disquietude."

The great men in religion and philanthropy and letters, says Dean Farrar, are all dying off, and are leaving no one to take their places:

"We have no poet who can stand for a moment beside Tennyson or Browning; no orator who can be distantly compared to Gladstone or Bright; no painter who reaches the level of Landseer or Millais, no writer nearly so powerful as Carlyle or Ruskin; no novelist—tho novels now flood the world at the rate of five a day—who is worth mentioning with Dickens, Thackeray, or George Eliot; no religious teacher whose influence is half so telling or ennobling as that of Maurice, F. W. Robertson, or Dean Stanley. If our age could not produce one dauntless or far-sighted man—a teacher like Savonarola, or Luther, or Wesley, or Whitfield; a philanthropist like Francis of Assisi, or Vincent de Paul, or Thomas Clarkson, or John Howard; a man who would willingly face bonds and afflictions, and cataracts of calumny, and not hold his life dear unto himself, and would count it a glory, for the truth's sake, to

> 'Stand pilloried on infamy's high stage,
> And bear the pelting scorn on half an age;'

a man whose soul was so ardent with the light of heaven that he could flash conviction and reformation into depths of moral unreality; a man who could fling the fire of God, like arrows of lightnings, into the apparently impregnable strongholds of wickedness and shame—then we should feel a livelier hope for the immediate future."

ENGLISH CONCILIATION OF MOHAMMED'S FOLLOWERS.

THE English Government is apparently striving to gain the loyalty of her hundred and fifty million Mohammedan subjects by a considerate attitude toward their fondly held religious beliefs. One of the first fruits of this policy was the founding of the Gordon College at Khartoum, a Mohammedan institution endowed by the English Government through the advice of General Lord Kitchener.

The most recent indication of the new alliance is the establishment of another Mohammedan school at Sierra Leone, on the west coast of Africa. The institution was opened under the auspices of the acting governor, Major Nathan, C.M.G. Dr. E. W. Blyden, well known as one of the most ardent adherents of Islamism, was also present. The New York *Sun* (September 18) says editorially of this event:

"The ceremony began with a prayer in Arabic offered up by the imaum of the mosque, Alfa Omaru, who afterward gave a short account of the efforts to promote education made by the Sierra Leone Moslems. He referred to the years 1839 and 1841, when the Mohammedan religion was considered as a danger to the colony, when Moslems were persecuted and their mosques pulled down by excited mobs. Thanks, however, to an enlightened policy, matters were set right, and for more than fifty years the Moslems have enjoyed full toleration and the protection of the British Government. In 1872 the festival of the Lesser Bairam had been attended by the governor, Sir John Pope Henessy, with a military escort, and in 1879 another governor, Sir Samuel Rowe, had entertained seven hundred Moslems at Government House on the occasion of the Bairam Festival of that year. In 1891 Governor Hay handed over a fine property with commodious buildings to the Moslem community for educational purposes, accompanied by a grant for the payment of the teachers. These successive events were important epochs in the history of Islamism in West Africa, and the Imaum looked forward to the day when the present elementary school would become the stepping-stone to a college.

"Major Nathan, in his address in reply, dwelt on the advantages of the education to be given in the school, and particularly on the benefit it would bring to the people if the English language were taught, as it would qualify those knowing it to take part in the administration of the country. He cited as examples

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the cases of Mohammedan judges in India and high functionaries in Egypt. At the same time he wished them to perfect themselves in Arabic in order that they might know what real Mohammedanism is. When they understood the Koran, he said, they would see that their religion was one telling them how to live, and not a religion of charms and gewgaws. Knowing English, they would have the literature and wisdom of the white man open to them; and with Arabic, they would be able to read not only the Koran, but the 'Makamat' of El Hariri, known already to some of them, and the 'Alif Lailat wa Lailah,' the translation of which English people read with pleasure. In concluding, Major Nathan urged them not to rest content until they had in Sierra Leone a Moslem college whence wisdom and knowledge might go forth over the whole of West Africa."

The Sun thinks the importance of the incident can hardly be overestimated:

"The news of the official encouragement given to the Mohammedan religion and the culture of its sacred language, Arabic, will in a very short time spread from the Atlantic to the Red Sea, and the wisdom of the policy that dictated it will be justified by the resulting spread of British influence among the Moslem populations of North Africa. In all probability it will lead to a corresponding rivalry on the part of the French, whose hold on the Arabs of Algeria is none too strong, owing to mistakes in policy and the want of character of many of those appointed to office.

"The next century no doubt has many surprises in store, but whatever they may be, not the least strange will be the spectacle of the two Western nations that led in the crusades promoting, for political and territorial reasons, the creed they then tried to crush.

"With the success of this far-seeing policy of the British Government, the doom of the Khalifate at Constantinople may be regarded as sealed, and the day of its restoration to Cairo, the sacred El Kahira of the Arabs, is brought near."

"THE DYING OF DEATH."

DEATH as a motive is moribund, says Mr. Joseph Jacobs. It is dissolving in the sunlight of the modern Zeitgeist, and no longer can be held over the heads of trembling mortals as an incentive to religious orthodoxy. This change constitutes perhaps the most pronounced element in the difference which is to be observed between the modern age and medieval times. He says (in *The Fortnightly Review*):

"There can be little doubt that death was king through medieval Europe, and that he not reigned but governed. The power of the church consisted in large measure of the appeal it could make to this motive. The institutions of the chantry-priest, indulgences, and dispensations were in the most intimate connection with the financial side of the church's organization. In the sphere of art the *Danse Macabre* is almost the only secular subject, if it can be called secular, which attracted the imagination of the medieval artist. The greatest and most Christian poem of the Middle Ages deals entirely with the life after death, and we can see from Dante how vividly a man's fate after death is connected with any survey or reminiscence of his life in the sublunary world. Death and the Devil rule over them all; and even the most modern of the medievalists, Villon, expressed his sentiments in fullest detail in his last will and testament.

"With us of the modern world all this has changed, or is changing. The church in all its sections is devoting its attention more and more to this life than any other. Death is regarded no longer as a King of Terrors, but rather as a kindly nurse who puts us to bed when our day's work is done. The fear of death is being replaced by the joy of life. The flames of hell are sinking low, and even heaven has but poor attractions for the modern man. Full life here and now is the demand; what may come after is left to take care of itself. Ever since Spinoza laid down the proposition—'*Homo sapiens de nihilo minus quam de morte cogitat*' [The wise man thinks of nothing less often than of death], the world has become wiser in a Spinozistic sense. Death is disappearing from our thoughts.

"One of the main causes of this remarkable change in sentiment is the improvement in modern sanitation and hygiene, and the increased average duration of life. In the Middle Ages nothing was so uncertain as life. Duels and private wars, feuds and bandits, plagues and pestilences, made men uncertain of their lives from hour to hour. When men's position in life depended upon the strength of their right arm they ceased to be effective when they became 'stale' as athletes. Thus old age began for men early in the forties. The average age was younger, yet death came more frequently, so that his visits were the more and more unwelcome. When any day might be one's last it was natural to be always thinking what came after death. Nowadays death comes later, with more warnings of his approach, and takes us less by surprise. We are more willing to go, less eager to stay."

In fact, says Mr. Jacobs, the mass of men no longer attach importance to the subject of death, and the whole question is ceasing to touch in any vital way the ideals and thoughts of man:

"There are signs of this everywhere. The increasing popularity of cremation is one of them. Still more significant is the disappearance of hell from popular theology. 'That is all very well,' said the Scotch Calvinist, when he heard Dean Stanley, 'but gie me my hell.' But few will be found to reecho his cry. And with the disappearance of hell the divergences of the various creeds lose much of their significance; and so we have toleration, which so often wears the garb of indifference.

"The most significant of all, however, is the attitude of the church in all its branches. The old idea of the clergyman was of the man who prepared us for another life. This is being gradually changed to a conception of him as a social regenerator. Acts of corporeal charity are taking precedence of the sacraments. Other-worldliness is giving way to worldliness of another sort. At the root of half the Socialism of the day is the thought that this life is the only one with which men have practically to do. While heaven and hell could act as compensating balances, the inequalities of men's lives could be regarded with something approaching equanimity; it would all be made right in another world. But now this thought fails in efficacy, and as a consequence we are Socialists now.

"Generally speaking, the loss of belief in personal immortality may influence the character in two opposite directions. Either there will be a clutching after the goods of this world for oneself, and feverish activity of enjoyment of them; or, with the higher and better mind, there will be increased social activity and a striving to make things better all round. There are signs of both tendencies in contemporary life. The spread of the decadent spirit marks one form of the tendency. The wide interest in social schemes and regeneration may be regarded as a move in the other direction. How far either of these is consciously based upon what I call the dying of death, or may be traced to other influences, is a question not easy of decision.

"It is perhaps worth while recalling the fact that, once before in the world's history, death lost his power to influence. The nation that gave the conception of righteousness to the world managed to do so without bringing death into the account at all. One of the most striking things about the Old Testament is the complete absence of death as a motive from its pages. Recent research has indeed shown signs of the rise of the doctrine of personal immortality in some of the later Psalms, possibly under the influence of Persian thought. But, on the whole, the Old Testament is without any appeal to death as a motive. Death was dying two thousand years ago, but he revived to rule the world almost to the present day. Shall we see the revival? Who knows?"

The article has excited much comment. Some writers think the change of sentiment toward death should be attributed in a considerable degree to speakers and writers of the agnostic school, who have largely broken down the popular faith in the grisly terrors of hell. On the other hand, a writer in *The Observer* (Presb., New York) appropriates the credit of this change to the progress of Christianity itself. He says:

"We do not see in the suggestions of the writer . . . what appear to us to be reasons for this change of view. We would put first the modifying and ameliorating influence of Christian and general culture, which is no longer inclined to take harsh

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

views of nature and providence. This is a general tendency, recognizable in all avenues. It is regarded by some as a weakening of the moral and religious instincts, which view the large increase in religious interest would not seem to confirm. Perhaps such considerations as the following make death less terrible: Firstly, that physical death is a universal, and is seen to be a beneficent, law—as all general laws are. The sum of happiness in the world is greatly increased by it, and the sum of life's miseries greatly diminished. Secondly, that a beneficent law is in a large majority of instances beneficent in its operations—that while death is relentless it is not cruel. In nearly all cases it is peaceful and painless. Thirdly, in all classes there is an instinct of continuity and of the absence of violent change. The order of nature and of life proceeds quietly from year to year and from age to age. The intuition of continued existence is nearly universal. Very few, in their unconscious thought, look upon death as a break in the order and succession of their existence. The optimism and hope which render life endurable is always projected into the future. Christianity has taken up this sentiment and given it body and reality. It is reasonable to expect that the future life will be better than the present. All the analogies favor the expectation. Life is progress, a continual unfolding of capacities and powers. The inspired teachers exhaust their comparisons in describing the future life of man, and leave unlimited room for its exaltation when they say that eye hath not seen nor ear heard, nor hath it entered into the imaginations of man. Reason confirms it. Endless progress taxes our best efforts to conceive of infinity. The thought that these generally, tho more or less unconsciously, prevalent sentiments may weaken the sanctions of religion, comes of the fact that in a coarser and harsher state of society and of thought the sanctions of fear alone could influence the masses. Fear only restrains the conduct; it does not change the nature. 'Love casteth out fear.'"

WHAT WAS CHRIST'S ATTITUDE TOWARD "RELIGIOUS ERROR"?

THE great increase of new religious denominations in recent years has lead Mr. W. R. Moody, retiring editor of *The Record of Christian Work* (Northfield, Mass.), to gather a number of expressions from prominent religious teachers as to these new "isms," whose "strange and perverted doctrines," he says, are peculiarly insidious, and "have blighted the spiritual life" of many once useful church-members. Among those who replied to his circular was Dr. Lyman Abbott, who writes:

"Christ never condemned any man for merely holding an intellectual error. He never, so far as I recall, indicated that His disciples should separate themselves from any man because of intellectual error. He never made the intellectual acceptance of any article of belief a condition of discipleship. He never even attacked with invective or rebuke the Sadducees, who were the unbelievers of His day, as He did attack the Pharisees, who were the false pretenders of His day; tho, when the Sadducees attacked Him, He showed with unerring spiritual sagacity their shallowness and shortsightedness.

"The only condition which Jesus Christ made of discipleship was a desire to learn of Him, that the learner might practise what he learned. The only condition of discipleship was that he should desire to be Christ's disciple; the only condition of following Him was that he should choose to follow wherever Christ led.

"I think the unprejudiced study of the four gospels will make good this general declaration."

Bishop Potter, of New York, says:

"In each form of craft and credulity there is the same mixture of some obvious truth with some cleverly disguised error, and the same hysterical following after it of simple souls. These, beguiled by some distorted fragment of a great fact in the history of mental and spiritual forces, soon find themselves harnessed to some alluring cult which involves homage to a new 'prophet,' or 'angel,' or 'mother,' who has learned the art of trading upon the credulity of others, or has been infected by some extravagant hallucination concerning themselves, as the subjects of special revelations, disclosures, or 'endowments' of power. The apostles' rule is the best, 'Try the Spirits'—at the bar of history, reason, and recognized sciences; and in the process—whether in the pulpit, on the platform, or in print—cultivate, concerning all such things, the judicial temper."

Bishop Vincent, of Chautauqua, writes:

"There is only one way 'to meet error,' and that is with direct, simple, positive truth. Christ did not directly teach His disciples how to deal with 'error,' that is, with theoretical error, unless His example be taken as direct teaching. And, after all, how could He have more effectively told His disciples of all ages to let error in theory alone by teaching and living and illustrating truth? He gave testimony to the truth as applied to life. He wrought wonders of help and healing. He answered questions in such way as to make men think. He used figures of speech that children could understand. He spake with authority. He rebuked sin in men who professed righteousness. He was meek and lowly in spirit, emphatic in the denunciation of wrongdoing, of pretentious piety, uncharity, and hardness of heart. But He had little or nothing to say about human philosophizing and speculation. He preached the gospel of the kingdom, repentance, faith, obedience.

"It is my humble opinion that Christian teachers nowadays have little or nothing to do with 'error' or 'ism.' They should privately know its assumptions, the basal truth that makes it possible, the overemphasis that weakens or annuls that truth; and then they should intelligently, fervently, faithfully, persistently, proclaim *truth*, simple *truth*. Such teaching, by one who understands the real root of the error he would overcome, will do more than volumes of formal argumentation.

"Most 'isms' and 'fads' die of their own feebleness, if let alone. That is, if instead of argument or denunciation, the Christian teacher simply proclaims, and in his life illustrates, the simple truth as it is in Jesus. The best answer to heresy is truth, spoken with authority—the authority of one possessed and dominated by the Holy Spirit of truth. Christ's own ministry and the ministry of His disciples sustain this view."

Mr. Dwight L. Moody takes very much the same view. He writes:

"Statement of error is like dropping a seed. It often suggests what would otherwise never occur to a man. I once heard a man combat the very liberal views of two able men. The men who were supposed to be unsound were so much more able than the one who criticized them that I found unconsciously that my sympathies were being aroused in their behalf. This taught me a lesson that it is always a dangerous thing to attack *men* who hold error.

"It is for this reason that Christ's teaching was always constructive. He gave little attention to tearing down, because He knew that as light dispels darkness, so truth scatters error. His method of dealing with error was largely to ignore it, letting it melt away in the warm glow of the full intensity of truth expressed in love. But most important of all, let us remember the injunction of the Apostle Peter, 'Above all things, have fervent charity among yourselves.' Let us hold truth, but by all means let us hold it in love, and not with a theological club."

It is instructive to observe, says Mr. W. R. Moody, that altho representing many widely divergent religious positions, the writers generally agree that Christ dealt gently with those who differed from Him in their religious opinions, and sought rather to *win* them to Him than to drive them farther away.

Conversion of Nestorian Christians to the Roman Catholic Church.—In a recent number of THE LITERARY DIGEST (August 12) we mentioned the conversion of a large body of Nestorian Christians in Persia to the Greek Catholic faith. It is now learned that a still larger body of this sect, principally at Mossul and in districts adjoining Persia, have been received into the communion of the Roman Catholic church. A brief but significant announcement of this event is made in the following letter to the Pope from Mgr. Altmayer, Latin Archbishop of Bagdad and Delegate Apostolic of Mesopotamia, Kurdistan, and Asia Minor:

"Holy Father: I am happy to be able to offer your Holiness

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the first news of an event which will fill you with joy and for which your Holiness will join with us in loudly thanking the divine Goodness. The mission which two sons of St. Dominic . . . have been carrying on for the last three months in the midst of the Nestorian population, at the price of great fatigues, has won from Heaven the most consoling results, which will soon be made known to your Holiness by authentic documents. Fifty thousand Nestorian Christians have given their adhesion to the Catholic faith in the hands of these gallant missionaries, Fathers Rhetore and De France, of the residence of Van, while in the region near this city thirty thousand Gregorian Armenians have, thanks to the missionaries, also embraced Catholicism."

WHAT IS RELIGION?

AT a meeting of the Free Religions' Association a few years ago, one of the questions discussed was, "Has religion a scientific basis?" Objection was made to the wording of the question by a member, Mr. B. F. Underwood, on the ground that it would be as legitimate to ask whether society, or love, or language, or any other recognized phenomenon of life, has a scientific basis. Religion is a fact in the world, said Mr. Underwood, and must be recognized by the man of science, the historian, and the sociologist. The scientific basis of certain theories of religion is another matter.

Acknowledging, therefore, the indisputable fact of religion, Mr. Underwood (in *The Christian Register*, Unit., September 7) now asks, What is religion? He says:

"Manifestations of the religious sentiment may be studied by the physician and by the psychologist as well as by the ethical and social reformer. Those who confine their study of religion to the speculative part, to questions of origin and destiny, to theories in regard to the nature of God or the conditions of life beyond this bank and shoal of time, are not likely to have the broadest or most accurate knowledge of religion as a fact of human nature and as a factor in human progress. If the doctrine of evolution is true, it applies to religion as well as to ethics, language, art, society, government. . . . Not until men began to recognize power underlying or manifesting itself in phenomena, and began to feel their dependence upon it, to wonder about it, to fear, admire, and reverence it, could there have been religious belief or emotion.

"According to evolutionary thought, if I mistake not, a correct definition of religion, fundamentally considered, is the recognition of power to which man is subject and upon which he is dependent, with corresponding emotions. Religion is an expression of man's relation to the Ultimate of Being, whether shown in fetishism, henotheism, polytheism, monotheism, or agnosticism."

This definition of religion, however, is too general, Mr. Underwood thinks, to satisfy those who study religion from the present social side rather than from the philosophical side. It is desirable to view religion from many aspects, as it reveals itself to different minds. He gives the following definitions and thoughts on religion from some of the leading thinkers of ancient and modern times, from which one may gain a composite impression of the meaning of religion:

Coleridge defines religion as the union of the "subjective and the objective." The subject is the Me; the object is Not Me.

"A likeness to God, according to our ability," is Plato's definition of religion.

Religion, according to Kant, is "reverence for the moral law as of divine command."

"The union of the finite and infinite," says Schelling.

"Faith in a moral government of the world" (Fichte).

"Morality becoming conscious of the free universality of its concrete essence" (Hegel). This is interpreted to mean "perfect mind becoming conscious of itself."

According to Schleiermacher, religion is "immediate self-consciousness of the absolute dependence of all the finite on the infinite."

Jeremy Taylor's definition of religion is "the whole duty of man, comprehending in it justice, charity, and sobriety."

"Every man worships a conception of his own mind" (R. W. Mackay).

"Religion is a state of sentiment toward God" (F. W. Newman).

"Religion is the culminating meridian of morals" (Dr. James Martineau).

"Religions are many; reason is one. We are all brothers." This phrase is on the lips of every Chinese, and the Chinese bandy it from one to the other with the most exquisite urbanity" (Huc's "Journey through the Chinese Empire").

"Religion without morality is superstition which deceives the unfortunate with a false hope, and makes them incapable of improvement" (Fichte).

"The Thugs, the religious sect of professional murderers in Hindostan, are very strict in observing the ceremonial rules of their faith. . . . No Thug was ever known to offer insult, either in act or speech, to the woman he was about to murder" (Sleeman).

"Fashionable religion visits a man diplomatically three or four times—when he is born, when he marries, when he falls sick, and when he dies—and for the rest never interferes with him" (Emerson).

"A man is a Christian if he goes to church, pays his pew tax, bows to the parson, believes with his sect, and is as good as other people. That is our religion" (Theodore Parker).

"There is no pestilence in a state like a zeal for religion independent of morality."

"So pious as to be utterly intolerable" (H. W. Beecher).

"Let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion" (Washington).

"Atheism leaves a man to sense, to philosophy, to natural piety, to laws, to refutation, all of which may be guides to an outward moral virtue, tho religion were not" (Bacon).

Shelley defines religion as "man's perception of his relation to the principle of the universe."

"The true religious philosophy of an imperfect being is not a system or creed, but, as Socrates taught, an infinite search or approximation" (Mackay's "Progress of the Intellect").

Is there any finer statement of the religious mood than that by Wordsworth in "Tintern Abbey"?

> "And I have felt
> A presence that disturbs me with the joy
> Of elevated thought; a sense sublime
> Of something far more deeply interfused,
> Whose dwelling is the light of setting suns,
> And the round ocean, and the living air,
> And the blue sky, and in the mind of man,—
> A motion and a spirit, that impels
> All thinking things, all objects of all thought,
> And rolls through all things."

Absolution by Telephone.—"A curious instance of the modern tendency of the Roman Catholic church to keep abreast of the age," says the Chicago *Tribune*, "may be found in a theological treatise just published in London, entitled 'The Sacraments Explained according to the Teaching and Doctrine of the Catholic Church.' The author is the Rev. Arthur Devine, Passionist, a recognized authority on orthodox Catholic theology. He says it has not yet been officially decided by the Pope whether or not confession can be heard and absolution given by telephone, but he is inclined to believe such action would be valid under certain circumstances. It is one of the requirements of valid confession and absolution that there should be 'a moral presence of the penitent with the confessor.' A written confession sent to an absent priest is not valid, but Father Devine says that 'a priest might give absolution by telephone, under condition, to a person taken suddenly ill, so as to be in imminent danger of death, and when he can not possibly reach the place where the person is,' in which case 'the penitent and confessor may be truly said to be conversing together, and consequently to be morally present to each other.' The idea of grafting a venerable rite upon the most modern of inventions will have a curious interest for Protestants as well as for Catholics."

IT is said that a "Bible Trust" is one of the probabilities of the immediate future. The competition in selling Bibles has been so keen that a combination appears to be necessary so that prices will not be cut down beyond the point of a reasonable profit. Upon the whole, this activity is not a discouraging sign in the religious world.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN TOPICS.

AS TO THE RESULTS OF THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

SPECULATION is already indulged in as to the possible results of the war in South Africa. Some English papers talk of a campaign of only six weeks' duration. Others are less optimistic, but doubt that the Boers will be able to obtain any but minor advantages, and these in the beginning only. Very few

A HITHERTO UNKNOWN MEISSONIER.

"The Morning of Waatelouw (or its South African equivalent), 1900 (or possibly sooner)." Oom-Poleon reviews his "Oude Gaard" before the battle. —*Punch.*

are willing to believe that England could possibly be beaten, and most continental papers share this belief in England's ultimate victory. The reasons given are: Britain's immense resources, superior tactics, greater numbers; and, the British papers add, the inferiority of the Boer in intelligence. Mr. A. J. Wilson, the editor of the London *Investors' Review*, expresses himself, however, as follows to a reporter of the Paris *Temps:*

"Neither the Cape Colony nor Natal will be able to pay interest on its debt, which is in itself a serious loss to Great Britain. And then the gold-mines! Has any one considered how very necessary that gold is to us? Most of the mines will stop work, and the others will furnish the Boers with gold. And what about our trade? The war must disturb it. Moreover, we are morally beaten, however quickly our troops win. And no force we can muster can in future defend us against a dissatisfied people, who will have nothing to do with us. We can not hold far-away South Africa as we hold Ireland; and if we do, it will be a worse Ireland."

Mr. Wilson ridicules the Uitlander grievances, and declares that Cecil Rhodes is at the bottom of the whole business, as the Chartered Company is without any assets worth mentioning, and only possession of the Transvaal gold-fields can save the lords and millionaires who are shareholders from serious losses.

The Boers are hopeful enough. They have been nerving themselves for this conflict practically ever since 1881. The comments of the Afrikander press on the Bechuana, Chitral, and Sudan campaigns by the British army have been to the effect that that army is little suited for an attack upon white nations. Nor are the Boers conscious of any inferiority to the British in mental qualities. "Daily contact with Englishmen has failed to produce in our people a sense of that intellectual inferiority which we are asked to exhibit," writes J. du Toit in the Bloemfontein *Express*. Another Afrikander, in a letter to the *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant*, sketches the feeling in the Transvaal as follows:

"We here in Pretoria have never been able quite to understand the cause of your pessimism. To begin with, our frontier is one hundred miles from the British base of operations, and Pretoria is at least one hundred and twenty miles farther. The city is to-day a fortress which would inspire respect even in Europe. As far as our frontier the enemy can use his railroads. After that, if they are lucky enough to get farther, they must use ox-wagons and mule-trains. What that means, only men who know South Africa can appreciate. This much I can tell you—the invading army will find nothing, absolutely nothing, in the way of provisions, fuel, etc., on its march. The larger part of the British army should consist of cavalry, and these will have their hands full to defend the infantry and trains. The summer here (from October to April) is better for an advance because there is grass enough for the animals; but the soldiers will suffer demoralization from the effects of the climate.

"But let us suppose the British reach Pretoria. A small force will be left to garrison the city. The rest of the Afrikander forces will close around the besiegers as waters around an island, and another force will be needed to succor them. But where are the siege guns the English will need? We have fortress artillery, against which their field-guns will be useless. Are they going to load their siege-guns on ox-wagons? Pretoria is full of stores and can snap its fingers at a besieging force.

"We are confident that our German and French cannon are superior to the British guns. Trials have proven that. As for our Mauser rifles, they are decidedly better than the Lee-Metfords. Taken altogether, the struggle is by no means hopeless."

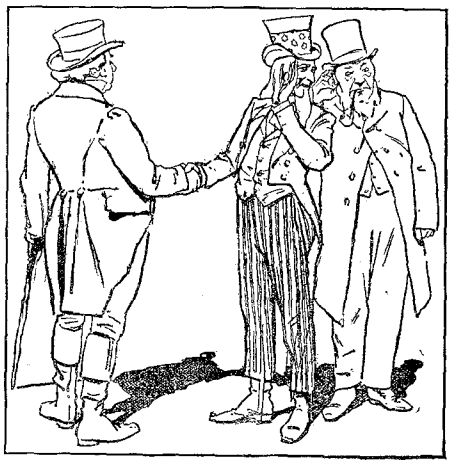
The Pretoria *Volkstem* expresses itself as follows:

"The plain, undeniable fact is that the Germans [in the Transvaal] and the Hollanders have openly placed themselves on the side of the Transvaal, and will stand by her in the hour of trial. The French, the Americans, Scandinavians, Russians, etc., are satisfied with the franchise as it is, and declare that they prefer freedom to the prospect of having to work still harder for the owners of London palaces. But even among the British there are thousands who are well content and desire nothing better than to be allowed to stay even if war should come. These people are workingmen. Grievances they have, for our Government is no more perfect than others. But most British workmen in the Transvaal are much more interested in an eight-hour work-day than in British suzerainty."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A serious typographical error is contained in our last number. The Transvaal has 30,000, not 50,000 men. The exact official figures are 29,897.—*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EUROPEAN ATTITUDE TOWARD THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

IN Great Britain, considerable attention is still paid, in the discussion of the South African war, to the grievances of the Uitlanders and to the conventions of 1881 and 1884 and the degree of suzerainty deducible from them. Gradually, however, both these aspects are becoming subordinate to the naked question: Shall the Boer or the Briton have supremacy in South Africa? Outside Great Britain, too, this is the issue as it now presents itself, and tho sympathy is chiefly on the side of the Boers, there are not lacking, even in Germany and Holland, words favorable to the Britons. The *Kölnische Zeitung* (Cologne), for instance, finds excuse for England's course. It says:



THE HOLLANDER'S COUNSEL.

UNCLE SAM TO OOM PAUL: Why don't you turn my friend John off the farm, as I did long ago? —*De Amsterdammer, Amsterdam.*

"Formally, the Boers are undoubtedly in the right; but, prac-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tically, they have put themselves in the wrong by failing to interpret rightly the signs of the times. . . . Measured by naked, merciless historical facts, the situation is as follows: the Boers either were incapable of satisfying the wants of that civilization which stormed in upon them, or they feared to satisfy the demands which were made. The golden treasures of their land should have guaranteed them wealth and power, for the foreigner, hungering after wealth, flooded the little country, and a period of economic life began such as even the North of America has hardly ever witnessed. The Boers had the alternative of managing the new movement or going under before it. The former they failed to do, hence they must witness an early destruction of their political existence. One chance only remains—armed resistance. Trusting to their rifles and their fleet horses, the Boers have made up their minds to throw the invader into the sea. Most likely they will find themselves mistaken."

Professor Delbrück, editor of the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, Berlin, also doubts that the Boer is to be preferred as the pioneer of civilization in South Africa in preference to the Englishman. Other German papers, and even Dutch papers, make similar admissions, tho all unite in saying that by the arrogance of the Briton the happy effects of his ability and intelligence are neutralized. Of course utterances on the other side are to be found in Germany, some of them very impassioned. In the *Gegenwart*, Berlin, an influential and by no means jingoistic weekly, Caliban demands to know whether the German Government has really, as the British assert, permitted Great Britain to take Delagoa Bay, the only outlet of the Transvaal, from Portugal. Boeckel, a member of the Reichstag, in a mass-meeting held in Berlin, expressed himself to the following effect:

Humanity and justice demand that we should come to the assistance of the Transvaal. Where is the sequel to that famous telegram which at one time prevented Ahab-Britain from stealing the vineyard of the Naboth-Boer? Whenever there is threatened a Slav race, Russia comes forward to defend it. Germany, however, apparently sits still while a brave tho small race of Teutonic stock is being crushed. But let no one be deceived. If the Transvaal is crushed, England will attack the German colonies in Africa.

The most jingoistic papers, such as the *Deutsche Tages Zeitung*, *Staatsbürger Zeitung*, *Münchener Neuesten Nachrichten*, demand immediate mobilization. The most that the German Government seems, however, to be doing in behalf of the Boers is quietly to aid her merchants in their efforts to supply the Boers with arms and ammunition. The *Vossische Zeitung*, referring to a cargo of ammunition which the English vainly tried to stop at Delagoa Bay, says:

"The arms and ammunition were sent by the Mauser firm to the address of Mr. Andreae, a German subject. When the British Government undertook to stop this very important cargo of ammunition, the Mausers complained to the German Government. The latter immediately wired to the Portuguese Government, compelling them to let the consignment pass. The Portuguese, indeed, described the cargo as war contraband; but Germany maintained that, as no actual state of war exists, German goods consigned to German subjects must be allowed to pass; and the *Reichstag* landed her cargo without further interference."

The *Novoye Vremya*, St. Petersburg, declares that Russia may think it worth its while to interfere. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says England is in a bad position because the Boer has "called the bluff"; and the *Temps*, a government organ in France, believes that it may be necessary to interfere later on.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes*, Paris, says:

"With all his astuteness, Krüger evidently failed to comprehend the character of his adversary. With the English, if you are willing to make concessions at all, you must do so at once; for it is their habitual practise to augment their pretensions as negotiations are prolonged. They always take what is offered and ask for more. Nor did Chamberlain fail to do so. He has continually shifted the ground of debate, tiring his adversary, and Mr. Krüger continually accepted the proposition just preceding the latest one. At length he refused to continue the game."

The British recognize the possibility of foreign intervention, but they expect that the desire for peace which prevails in Europe will prevent any interference. *The Spectator* (London) says:

"But tho it may be admitted that Europe will not actually attack us in combination, it may be urged that Europe may combine to threaten, and that such threats might prove extremely disagreeable and embarrassing if they came at the moment of a temporary reverse. Possibly; but depend upon it if we resolutely refuse to yield an inch to any threats they will melt away. Danger only follows from such threats when they are taken heed of. If they are ignored because the threatened power realizes that they can not, and will not, be carried out, as we must know to be the case if we are not blind, they lose all their force. Let us never forget this. We must do, then, what is right and wise in the Transvaal without any thought as to what the powers may intend, determined, if intervention comes, to resist it to the uttermost."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

COLONIAL AID TO GREAT BRITAIN.

GREAT BRITAIN recruits her defensive and offensive forces entirely by voluntary enlistment. As the navy alone absorbs 100,000 men, when a war of such magnitude as the present attempt to conquer the Boers occurs, more or less difficulty is encountered in securing the necessary number of recruits. There is accordingly talk of assistance from the colonies. The London *Outlook* says:

"The moment of peril to British interests in South Africa has brought offers of immediate and substantial military help from Canada and Australasia and elsewhere; from these homes of the British race where peace and prosperity have for basis the vital principle of those equal rights between white men of whatever race to secure which England is prepared to draw the sword in South Africa. . . . Why indeed, if they wish it, as they seemingly do, should not our colonial and Indian allies take upon themselves under British direction the brunt of the coming struggle in South Africa? The cause is theirs as well as ours, for without equal rights between the white races the empire is not worth a decade's purchase."

Concerning Australia, *The St. James's Gazette* says:

"Advance Australia! is all the cry nowadays, and at the present moment of war feeling our cousins at the antipodes have come well to the fore with an offer of volunteers for service in South Africa. The six Australian colonies are preparing a scheme for a combined force, and New Zealand has offered a contingent of mounted rifles. Some of our meaner-minded contemporaries are inclined to sneer at the practical benefit that 200 men will be to us. But it may be pointed out that an expenditure of £20,000 in six months is not such a despicable offer after all, that 1,800 men have already volunteered from Victoria alone, that a similar contribution from the other five Australian colonies would give a total of 12,000 men, and that would be by no means an inconsiderable addition to the 50,000 we are sending out ourselves. We do not suppose, however, the Australian total will be so large. But the mass of Englishmen look rather to the spirit that prompts the offer than the actual assistance it will be."

A contingent may also be sent from Canada, and the comments of the Canadian press on this subject are not without interest to Americans. The Toronto *Monetary Times* says:

"South Africa, threatened by the Boers, needs defense now; our turn may come to-morrow; if we do not assist the Cape, Natal, and other British colonies of South Africa, how can we expect them to assist us in the hour of our need? It is no answer to say that the defense of the colonies should be left wholly to the parent state; that is not equitable, and might not always be possible."

The Toronto *World* says:

"In dealing with the United States on the boundary question Canada has the power of the whole empire behind her. Do we

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

adequately grapple with the significance of this fact? Just imagine where we would stand on that question if we were depending on our own resources. By this time the United States would be in possession of the whole Yukon. We would have little or no status as an independent nation. The United States would treat Canada just as it treats Venezuela, or any other small American state. Let Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Canadian Government remember these facts when debating whether Canada shall send a contingent to South Africa."

The Montreal *Witness* expresses itself in a similar way. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, however, will do nothing in the matter without the consent of Parliament. The French Canadian papers are not over-enthusiastic in the matter, yet they are not opposed to the sending of the contingent.

The Montreal *Patrie* expresses itself in the main as follows:

Now, what is the good of going to the Transvaal? It is a little country with few inhabitants, and the British empire has immense resources to reduce it. Where is the necessity of interfering with Canadian troops? And why should Sir Wilfrid Laurier be accused of disloyalty? If the present government had decided to send men without consulting Parliament, the Tory organs would have attacked it just the same, declaring that the Liberals draw the country into a foolish business.

The *Presse* thinks the war may be over ere the Canadians are ready. Even the English-Canadian papers are not unanimous in saying that the contingent should be sent. The Toronto *Sun* wants to know whether Canada is in the position of a feudatory Indian prince, who has no voice in the matter, but must send troops when required to do so. It continues:

"When imperial confederation becomes a fact all members of the federation will, of course, be bound in questions of peace and war by the federal vote, and will be required, in case of war, to furnish their contingents; but then each of them will have a voice in the federal councils. Imperial federation, however, is not yet a fact. In the mean time, the subject is in an uncovenanted state, and our people in Canada are in danger of being drawn, by the irresponsible zeal of a few enthusiastic imperialists, into local quarrels with which they have nothing to do and in which, if the question were fully submitted to them, their consciences might lead them to incline to the other side."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN COMMENTS ON DEWEY'S RECEPTION.

THE comments of the foreign press on the reception given to Admiral Dewey are to the effect that we have rather overdone it. Dewey does not come in for any criticism, but the job he had to do is not regarded as a difficult enough one to justify so extensive a tribute as he has received. *The Saturday Review*, London, says:

"Should the United States in a far future, not very easy to imagine, achieve a Salamis or a Nile, it will puzzle even such experienced and highly trained demonstrators as the Americans to improve on their extravagance in celebrating the destruction of a few wooden ships by American ironclads out of all danger at the time. It is difficult to believe that Admiral Dewey appreciates the honor of being whistled at continuously by factories, and would not prefer to pay for his own house to having one subscribed for on his behalf."

The Speaker remarks that "the artistic and emotional side of the American temperament, due mainly to ethnic elements which are not Anglo-Saxon, helps to give to the victor of Manila such a welcome as London never gave to any mere English sailor." The same paper expresses the opinion that the people of the United States, despite their enthusiasm for Dewey, are not very anxious to take upon themselves the "White Man's Burden." It says:

"London is jingo to the end, because the mass of middle-class Londoners never dream under any conceivable circumstances of having to fight; they pay the poor to do the fighting. New York sent its volunteers to Cuba, and enthusiasm is modified by experience. The indications seem to point to a reaction against imperialism in the November elections greater even than the movement of opinion which carried Mr. Gladstone into power in 1880. . . . Of more importance than any of these sectional manifestations is the strong reaction which British policy toward the Transvaal is causing among sober and representative Americans. The latest and ugliest manifestation of the jingo spirit warns the American people against the danger of close association with those whose polity produces such unlovely results. For all these reasons we venture to think that the Dewey celebration marks the end rather than the beginning of an epoch—or an episode."

The *Journal des Débats*, a paper which reflects more than any other the opinion of those who rule the destinies of France, says:

"We do not mean to say that the banner of the United States must necessarily be withdrawn from the Philippines as well as from Cuba. . . . But the moral results of the victory are not exactly equal to what the prophets promised. . . . One after another the victorious leaders of the war are divesting themselves of their martial clothes to show the politician, but the horse-sense of Brother Jonathan has not been entirely destroyed; he seems to interest himself in his little home ills as much now as before the war. The general impression certainly is that, after a period of high fever, Uncle Sam's pulse will get its normal condition."

The *Schlesische Zeitung*, Breslau, does not think the Spanish fleet at Cavite was formidable enough to justify us in putting Dewey on the loftiest of pedestals, and prints in evidence the following news item from Hongkong:

"The two best vessels of the Spanish squadron at Manila were the *Isla de Cuba* and the *Isla de Luzon*. The Americans raised them, and sent them to the Cowloon wharf for repairs. They told the English captains sent with these vessels that the torpedoes were still in the bows, and advised caution. At Hongkong the dock authorities asked the captain of the German cruiser *Kaiser* to remove these torpedoes. The captain acquiesced, sending his specially trained torpedo men. What they found made them smile. In neither Spanish cruiser were the torpedoes loaded; nor had any attempt been made to prepare them for service. The torpedoes had stuck in the bows of the vessels so long that they could not be fired off. The *Isla de Luzon* did not even have 'war heads'; the *Isla de Cuba* had only two."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE VENEZUELA AWARD.

THE award given by the Venezuelan Arbitration Tribunal has not attracted much notice outside the two countries directly involved and this country. The Venezuelans, according to their minister in Paris, are not exactly pleased, but tacitly acquiesce in the verdict. According to the London *Standard*, Señor de Royas expressed himself as follows:

"It is, of course, not what we hoped for, but what can you expect in a contest between an elephant and an ant? One thing will result from it, namely, America will accept no more arbitrations with Europe. You will see America lay down a fresh international code, which she will apply to the Old World whether the latter likes it or not. The South American states, including Brazil, will rally round the United States for the purpose of effecting an economic union—a sort of zollverein. We shall try to establish a monetary union on the basis of a gold standard. These projects need not imply a hostile attitude toward Europe, but you should bear in mind that Europe stands in much greater need of us than we do of her. . . . To return to the question of the award, it is due to a great extent to the recognition of the Schomburgk boundary, against which Venezuela ought to have protested at the time. But Lord Palmerston was too strong for us, and we were then under the influence of gratitude toward England for the part she had taken in securing our independence. Otherwise we would have been perfectly justified in ordering that German adventurer and amateur surveyor across the border."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Great Britain is very much pleased with the result of the arbitration. The London *Speaker* points out that the award is of special interest for several reasons. It says:

"In the first place, it was unanimous, tho, perhaps, there is some truth in the not over-gracious comment attributed to the United States counsel that this unanimity was determined by a resolve to compromise rather than by any exact agreement upon a particular theory. In the second place, it is the first international dispute which has been settled by argument and evidence since the Peace Conference at The Hague, and Professor de Martens expressed a natural satisfaction in pointing out that the rules of procedure which Russia had drafted and the Peace delegates had adopted were on this occasion tried for the first time and found completely successful.

The Daily Chronicle does not doubt that the British Government will be satisfied with the award, and waive whatever claims of Great Britain were not recognized. It says:

"We suppose that Lord Salisbury himself, tho he began by naming the Schomburgk line as beyond the limits of dispute, and admitting arbitration only on the districts west and north of the Cuyuni, no part of which has been awarded to us, will be disposed to make the best of a decision which brings a long and tedious controversy to an end. However this may be, there can be no question that the Paris Arbitration, confirming as it does a principle of international conciliation to which the people of this country are becoming more and more attached, and removing another obstacle to the complete mutual understanding of Great Britain and the United States, will be heartily welcomed by the nation as a whole."

Many English papers believe that this happy ending to the Venezuela dispute will prove to the world in general that Great Britain has no desire to outrage weaker countries. Great satisfaction is caused by the news that the gold-fields are now in British territory. *Lloyd's Weekly* says:

"It is also highly satisfactory to note that the great gold-bearing portion of the disputed territory is pronounced to be British, for under our rule we may look for speedy and important trade developments. Last, but not least, the award closes forever the mouths of those critics who have all along insisted that arbitration would show that England had been trying to rob a small and defenseless state. We have got nearly all we claimed, while Venezuela is rebuked for her greediness, and must be content with very much less than was offered her in our many vain attempts to settle the long-standing dispute without appeal to other nations."

The Manchester *Guardian*, the British Mugwump *par excellence*, remarks that "both sides have shown by their actions that they knew there was no true frontier at all."

The Toronto *Sun* points out that Canada can learn a lesson through this affair, especially in the matter of civility. It says:

"At the time of the affair [President Cleveland's message] Toronto jingoism was in a flame. Great Britain was urged to resist in arms so intolerable an affront to the dignity of the empire; furious menaces were hurled at the Yankees, and cartoons, not only insulting, but filthy and disgraceful to our manners, were scattered over the United States and thrust into the hands of American politicians. It was no fault of Toronto jingoism that there was not an internatinal rupture, followed, as it must have been, by an invasion of Canada. Lord Salisbury kept his head. The interest of Great Britain has been secured without detriment to her honor. The Americans, instead of learning to despise her, have been anxiously courting her alliance. Instead of a relapse into barbarism, as a war about a boundary question would have been, there has been a step forward in moral civilization."

The *Journal des Débats*, referring to this possibility of a rupture between the United States and Great Britain, says:

"The elements which aggravated the conflict some three years ago have disappeared. It is certain that in the United States nobody to-day goes off into a passion over the Venezuelan difficulty. The war with Spain, the colonial embarrassments which followed, have changed the point of view from which the United States regards such matters. It would, of course, be imprudent to suppose that the Pan-American spirit, based upon the Monroe doctrine, has disappeared. There are symptoms which prove that this sentiment will again be uppermost. But for the present, due to the campaign carried on by the English press and imperialistic tendencies, it is overshadowed by another sentiment—the Pan-Anglo-Saxon."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

STARTLING DEMANDS OF THE SPANISH CATHOLICS.

THE hierarchy of Spain has attracted wide and unfavorable notice for its recent political demands upon the Spanish Government. These demands are considered by many Catholics outside of Spain to be excessive, and inasmuch as a veiled threat of a Carlist uprising is assumed to accompany the demands, they are open to the charge of being, in spirit at least, a violation of the Pope's injunction to be loyal to the present dynasty. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) analyzes the demands as follows:

"According to the views expressed at Burgos, the Spanish church, to quote the words of a French king, simply says: '*L'état, c'est moi!*' The grave crisis of Spain, we are told, is due to her 'excessive Liberals,' and, further, that 'the chief error of Liberalism is that it substitutes individual discernment for the authority of the church.' The church, therefore, makes the folowing cardinal demands: Complete independence of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, which means that none of its members, under any consideration whatever, shall be judged by secular courts; re-establishment of all clerical privileges; abolition of the legality of marriages not sanctioned by the church; non-interference of the secular authorities with any legacies or grants obtained by the church; prohibition of religious association to non-Catholics. Thus the church makes demands which are altogether incompatible with modern life. The spirit of these demands is all the more easy to discern when we read that 'the increasing impudence and audacity of Protestantism, which raises its temples and opens its schools in the presence of Catholic sanctuaries and schools, in the capital as well as in other places of Spain, is a direct violation of the constitution.'"

The *Journal des Débats* points out that the church is in all this at variance with a large part of the Spanish people, and is evidently overreaching itself.

The *Epoca* (Madrid) seems to see no chance of successful resistance to the demands. It says:

"A legal, peaceful resistance, prolonged by the Catholic Party for ten years, such as we have witnessed in the famous *Kultur-Kampf* in Prussia, is altogether out of the question in Spain. Civil wars have so accustomed us to deeds of violence that all resort to it, those who wish to be confessors and seek martyrdom (forgetting their own tendency to become oppressors), as well as those who, with excessive shouts for liberty, want to expel the nuns and close the convents."

The attitude of the Spanish clergy is not likely to make the opponents of the church in other parts of the world less watchful than before. Thus, *The St. James's Gazette* (London) says that "one would like to hear Cardinal Vaughan on this conference, considered as an example of Roman Catholic discipline, harmony, and loyalty to the state." The same paper discovers a discrepancy between the opportunism of the Roman Catholic church in every country of the world and the Pope's demand for the restoration of temporal power. It says:

"There seems, to say the least of it, something undignified in the spectacle of the Pope, who claims to be the representative and vicegerent on earth of Him who said, 'My kingdom is not of this world,' sulking by turns, and by turns raising protests and lamentations because he has had, at length, as king, to share the fate of all dynasties which have gone before. If Leo XIII. is prepared, for the sake of peace, to throw over the political claims of others, why should he so persistently cling to his own?"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The following, dated June 26, 1899, has been received from Commercial Agent Atwell, of Roubaix:

A new method of treating bronchial and pulmonary diseases has recently been called to the attention of the Academy of Medicine by Dr. Mendel. The treatment is specially recommended for tuberculosis. He injects daily into the bronchial tube essence of eucalyptus, thyme, and cinnamon, held in solution in olive oil. The oil in descending slowly comes into contact with the walls of the tube and the upper lungs. The gas that is set free saturates the air in the lungs and acts on the mucous membranes as far as the air penetrates. Dr. Mendel has thus far treated sixteen tuberculosis patients and two suffering from simple bronchitis. In all these cases he has noted, after a treatment of one or two weeks, a lessening or complete cessation of the cough and expectoration, as well as a return of sleep, appetite, and strength.

The Department has received a note from Ambassador Cambon, dated Washington, July 15, 1899, to the effect that an international congress of public assistance and private beneficence is to meet in Paris from July 30 to August 5, 1900. The French Government is to be officially represented, and foreign governments are requested to send delegates to the congress. A circular issued by the promoters has the following extracts from the general regulations of the congress:

"The questions discussed during the sessions of congress will be the subject of printed reports, which will be distributed to members at least fifteen days before the opening meeting. So far as possible, each question will be treated by French writers, foreign writers, and general writers. These writers will be chosen by the commission of organization. Other questions relating to public assistance and private beneficence may be submitted for discussion. Authors are requested to send papers to the general secretary three months before the opening of the congress.

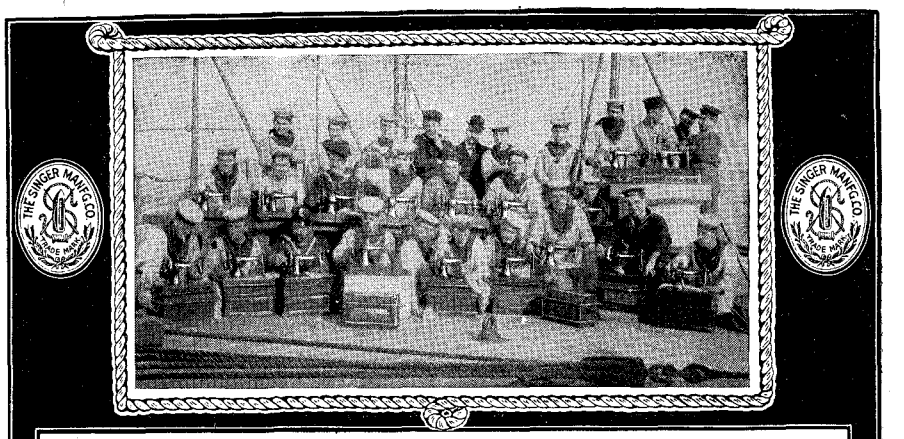
"The congress comprises four sections: (1) childhood; (2) the sick, the infirm, the incurables, the aged; (3) the able-bodied poor, other relief than that of assistance by furnishing work, general questions; (4) works of assistance by furnishing work. Other subjects to be considered are: The working and efficacy of relief at the home; compromise between public and private assistance; treatment and education of children in reform schools, schools of correction, etc.; character of works of relief by furnishing work; should these not be considered works of private beneficence? assistance to indigent consumptives (measures of relief, whatever the medical treatment may be).

"The language of the congress will be French. Only members are permitted to submit communications, to be present at the sessions, or take part in the discussions. The fee for membership is 20 francs ($3.86). It is to be devoted to payment of the publication of the lectures, etc., delivered in the congress."

The adhesion of all persons interested in relief work, public or private, is requested.

Consul Brittain writes from Nantes, July 10, 1899:

There have recently been many inquiries for the names of the leading firms in the United States that manufacture various kinds of machinery. A number of sales of American machinery have been made during the past year. Heretofore, considerable machinery used by the shipbuilders of Nantes has been purchased in England. English manufacturers have two advantages over those of the United States—first, their nearness to this market; second, the advantages accruing from the minimum tariff rate. For machine tools weighing over 1,000 kilograms (2,204 pounds), the maximum duty is 15 francs ($2.89), the minimum 10 francs ($1.93) per 100 kilograms (220.46 pounds); weighing from 250 to 1,000 kilograms (550 to 2,204 pounds), maximum 20 francs ($3.86), minimum 16 francs ($3.08); small tools, weighing less than 250 kilograms, maximum 70 francs ($13.50) and the minimum 50 francs ($9.65) per 100 kilograms. The difference on structural iron or that used for shipbuilding is not so great, the maximum being 6 francs ($1.15) and the minimum 5 francs (96 cents). The recent augmentation in prices and the scarcity of a visible supply of structural iron in this part of France make this an opportune time for the American manufacturer to invade this market. The nearness of the English manufacturer has given him an easy victory in the past, but the shipbuilders of the Loire have come to the conclusion that if the American iron manufacturers can sell iron in England and in English colonies, it is at least worth while to get our prices. I believe if the American manufacturer were on the ground with prices and terms he could capture some orders. There are three shipyards at Nantes, where there were constructed last year forty-two iron vessels, varying in tonage from 3,000 tons downward. At St. Nazaire, 30 miles west of Nantes, there are extensive shipyards, where some of the largest vessels in the service of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique were built. About two weeks since, a large war-vessel for the Government of Japan was launched at St. Nazaire. American manufacturers of structural iron would do well to correspond with Julun Lanoé, of Nantes, an extensive dealer, who is anxious to obtain American prices on bar, structural, and plate steel and iron.



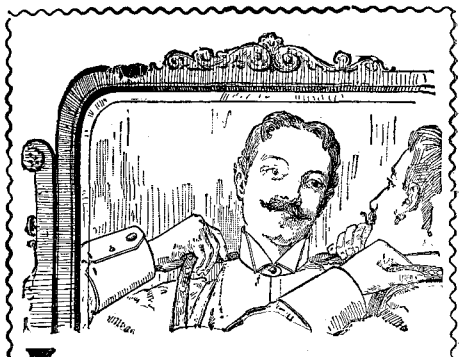
SINGER SEWING-MACHINES.

Every American warship carries a sewing-machine as a part of its regular equipment; besides this there are usually one or more sailors on each vessel who purchase hand machines and act as "ship's tailor," thereby earning a tidy sum by making or repairing clothing for their mates. Here, as in every other occupation using a sewing-machine, **The Singer** has the preference over all others because of its simplicity, its reliable construction, and its good work under all conditions. While powerful warships and great guns are good things for the Nation at some times, Singer Sewing-Machines are essential to its people all the time, whether afloat or ashore.

SOLD ONLY BY

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

SALESROOMS IN EVERY CITY.



LINENE Collars and Cuffs

Made of fine cloth and exactly resemble fashionable linen goods. The most convenient, the most comfortable, and the most economical goods made.

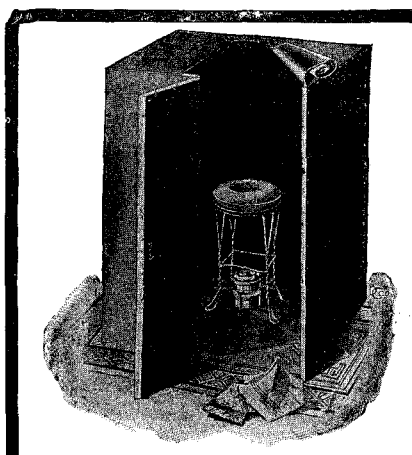
No Laundry Work.

When soiled discard. A box of 10 collars, or 5 pairs of cuffs, 25 cts. **By mail 30 cts.**

Sample collar or pair of cuffs for 6 cts. in stamps. Give size and style desired.

Reversible Collar Co., Dept. S, Boston, Mass.

Reg. Trade Mark.



Turkish Baths for 3 Cents.

THE best of all bath cabinets is now sold at maker's prices direct to the user. Sold even lower than the inconvenient affairs that are advertised for this service. A tight, double-walled room, rubber coated inside and outside, and fitted with a door. Made so that merely tipping folds it into a six inch space. Handsome, convenient and strong.

The Racine Cabinet is guaranteed to be the best one on the market. We sell on approval, to be returned at our expense if not satisfactory. Sold direct to users at from $5. to $12., express or freight prepaid; alcohol stove, vaporizer and face-steaming attachment included. Send today for our handsome illustrated catalogue, and order from that.

Racine Bath Cabinet Co., Box X, Racine, Wis.

GENTLEMEN HUNTING

A BEAUTIFUL AND USEFUL PRESENT FOR A LADY WILL FIND

The Augusta-Victoria Empress Shoulder-Shawl

an appropriate Birthday, Wedding, Christmas, or New Year's Gift. They are entirely handwoven, about 40 inches square, with 6-inch fringe, at Bethlehem by expert Saxon weavers. Warp silk and woof wool—in rich light green, delicate pink, recherché red, pure white, or black color.

When ordering, state color wanted.

Postpaid and registered for **$7.50.**

The Susacuac Weaving Co.

No. 12 Moravian Church St., Bethlehem, Pa.

POULTRY PAPER, illust'd, 20 pages, 25 cents per year. 4 months' trial 10 cents. *Sample Free.* 64-page practical poultry book free to yearly subscribers. Book alone 10 cents. **Catalogue** of poultry books free. *Poultry Advocate*, Syracuse, N.Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Libby's Condensed Mince Meat

Fresh and fruity. Made from the pick of the choicest beef—deliciously seasoned. Put up in convenient packages, enough for two big pies.

Drop postal for book, "How to Make Good Things to Eat."

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

3 B

ARTIFICIAL DIGESTION.

Science has made great strides in the last century. The achievements in the science of the preparation of foods are truly wonderful.

A chemist who has been making a series of experiments with a view of rendering cereal foods easy of digestion, has discovered that uncooked, or improperly cooked, cereals were to a great degree responsible for chronic stomach troubles from which countless thousands suffer.

These experiments show that by a certain treatment, the grains can be artificially digested, and the starch which abounds in cereals converted into dextrin, thus not only rendering the combination of grains, which is called Granola, easy of digestion, but giving it that rich, nutty flavor that every one so much enjoys.

This achievement marks a new era in the scientific preparation of foods, and a series of experiments in the greatest laboratory of hygiene in this country convinces the makers that Granola is one of the greatest discoveries in the food line that has been produced in this century.

These experiments not only show that Granola can be digested by the weakest stomach, but that its manner of preparation and the grains that enter into it, give this palatable food three times the nutrition and strengthening properties of beef, making it the most economical and nutritious food in existence.

Granola needs no preparation by the cook, all it requires is the addition of a little milk, and a delicious meal is ready in a second at a cost of one cent a person.

Leading grocers can supply Granola. Each package bears a picture of the famous Battle Creek, Mich., Sanitarium.

SAVE ½ Your FUEL now wasted up chimney BY USING **THE ROCHESTER RADIATOR.**

COST $2.00 AND UP.

Money refunded if not satisfactory. Write for booklet on economy in heating homes.

ROCHESTER RADIATOR CO.,

49 Furnace Street, Rochester, N. Y.

PERSONALS.

LORD WOLSELEY, has gained promotion more rapidly than any other British officer. The following are the various steps with dates: Ensign, 1852; captain, 1855; major, 1858; lientenant-colonel, 1859; colonel, 1865; deputy quartermaster-general, 1867; assistant adjutant-general, 1871; major-general, 1873, quartermaster-general, 1880; adjutant-general, 1882; general, 1883. He received £25,000 for his services in Ashanti, and £20,000 for his conduct of the Egyptian campaign. He was the youngest captain in the army, having reached that rank after only three years' service.

SARASATE, the Spanish violinist, was born in Pamplona, Spain, March 10, 1814. While a very little boy he was taken to Paris, and at the age of twelve was entered to study music at the Conservatoire. In 1859 he began a series of successful tours, visiting all parts of Europe and North and South America. He has composed a number of brilliant fantasies, and has brought out several delightful arrangements of Spanish airs.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON, whose yacht, the *Shamrock*, raced with the *Columbia* for the America cup, is a man who has worked himself up from the very bottom. In his youth he made a trip to America in which he gained nothing but experience. After his return to England he opened up a little provision store with $400 which his parents, working-people, entrusted to him. He knew how to catch trade, he knew how to keep it, and, what has proved of great value in the winning of his fortune, he knew how to select his assistants. No sooner had his first store proved profitable than this ability became apparent. He obtained capable assistants, and opened another store, and then another and another. He went to London eventually, and opened stores there until he had 60 in London alone, and, spreading over the kingdom, he entered every considerable town until at last there were 420 Lipton stores in Great Britain.

THE VERY REV. CHARLES WILLIAM STUBBS, Dean of Ely, is coming to America. He will deliver a series of lectures and will occupy the pulpit of several Episcopalian churches. Since 1894 the dean has been in charge of the beautiful cathedral of Ely, which is so attractive that it tempts many American tourists from the beaten path between London and Liverpool. As a speaker the dean is remarkable for profound earnestness, exceptionable clarity of statement, close and rapid reasoning, and a deep pathos, which alternates with blithe and happy humor. His chief hobby is the condition of the masses, and his pen and voice have always been devoted to the improvement of the condition of British artisans. He is a Christian Socialist, and quite a radical in politics. A fast friend of democracy, he will come to America to investigate the workings of our system of government.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

A Circus.—MRS. KIDDLET: "Why, children, what's all this noise about?"

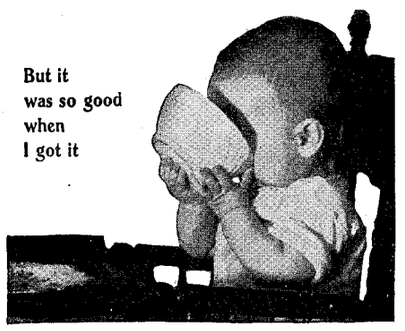
LITTLE JAMIE: "We've had gran'pa and Uncle Henry locked in the cupboard for an hour, an when they get a little angrier I'm going to play 'going into the lion's cage.'"—*Tit-Bits*.

A Superfluous Suggestion.—"I would lay the world at your feet," he exclaimed. But she looked at him icily and returned: "I see no reason for troubling you, Mr. Dodby. Unless the law of gravity has been unexpectedly repealed, the earth is there already."—*Washington Star*.

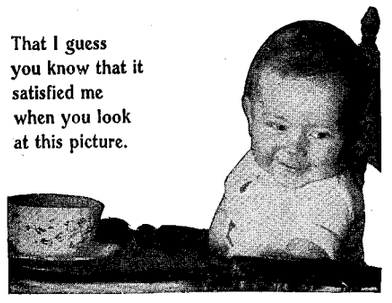
Why St. Patrick Didn't Sign.—"Oi say, father," said little Timmie O'Brien, "whoy didn't Saint Pathrick sign the Declaration of Independence? Didn't they ask him?" "Yis, Timmie, they asked him all right," said Mr. O'Brien, "but, ye see, he t'ought th' man that brought it to him

YOU REMEMBER ME.

I Was Hungry for my Wheatlet



But it was so good when I got it



That I guess you know that it satisfied me when you look at this picture.

This is what all children say and all men and women too who use

WHEATLET

It is most satisfactory of all Breakfast Foods because most nourishing, and most palatable because it has all of the rich, nutty flavor of the wheat.

Oats is the natural food for horses; Wheat is the natural food for man.

Wheat contains everything needed for the nourishment of Babies, of Children and of Men and Women.

Wheatlet contains all of the nourishing portions of the wheat.

Sold by Grocers. Write for Free Booklet.

THE FRANKLIN MILLS CO., LOCKPORT, N. Y.

DON'T LET YOUR FURNACE EAT UP FUEL this Fall and Winter. Put in a

Jackson Ventilating Grate

and save money and health.

One of our Grates will heat and ventilate thoroughly your entire house, up to freezing weather, using half the fuel of a furnace. One will heat several large rooms in severest weather. They fit any fireplace and burn any kind of fuel.

Write immediately for catalogue "D," which contains our guarantee.

E.A.JACKSON & BRO., 54 Beekman St., New York

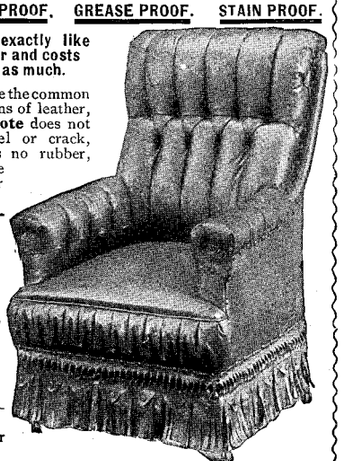
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PANTASOTE

Outwears Leather!

WATERPROOF. GREASE PROOF. STAIN PROOF.

Looks exactly like leather and costs half as much.



Unlike the common imitations of leather, **Pantasote** does not rot, peel or crack, contains no rubber, cellulose or other dangerously inflammable substances, and is not affected by heat, cold or climate. Made in standard colors, plain or figured.

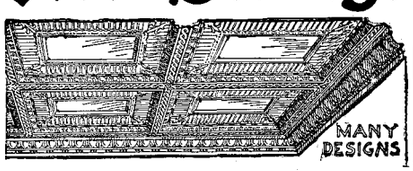
Enough to cover a dining chair, seat or footstool sent for 25 cents in stamps.

Sample Free! *15x6 inches, enough to make a Sewing Companion sent for 2ct. stamp with your upholsterer's name.*

Caution! There are worthless and dangerous imitations. Genuine goods have "Pantasote" stamped on the edge.

THE PANTASOTE COMPANY,
29 Broadway, Dept. P. New York City.

Steel Ceilings



DECORATIVE, DURABLE, AND BEST

FOR ALL CLASSES OF BUILDINGS

Send for catalogue, and give diagram and description of room for estimate.

H. S. NORTHROP, 52 Cherry St., New York
BOSTON OFFICE, Equitable Building.

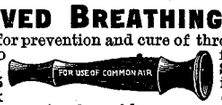
One Step to Success

From a poor position to a good one without loss of time. Hundreds of our students have advanced directly from the shop to positions as **Mechanical or Architectural Draughtsmen, Electrical or Steam Engineers, Architects, Surveyors, Chemists, Correspondents, Stenographers and Bookkeepers.** We guarantee to give you a thorough technical education by mail. Mention the profession you wish to enter.

The International Correspondence Schools, Box 1202, SCRANTON, PA.

IMPROVED BREATHING TUBE

Unequalled for prevention and cure of throat and lung diseases, also for strengthening voice. Sent postpaid for $1.25 including the best work ever published on the great value of lung gymnastics, by Dr. Patchen. Send 2-cent stamp for testimonials to



C. HYGIENIC SUPPLY CO., BOSTON, MASS

THE WESTERN, A COLLEGE AND SEMINARY FOR WOMEN.
Course of study furnished on application.
MISS LEILA S. McKEE, Ph.D., President,
Mention THE LITERARY DIGEST. Oxford, Ohio.

was wan o' these autygraft hunters, an' he chucked him out o' the house."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Why He Died.—INSURANCE SUPERINTENDENT (suspiciously):—"How did your husband happen to die so soon after getting insured for a large amount?"

WIDOW: "He worked himself to death trying to pay the premiums."—*Household Words.*

How He Knew.—HOTEL MANAGER: "I see you have given our finest suite of rooms to a man named Bilkins. Are you sure he can pay the charges?"

CLERK: "Yes, he's rich enough."

MANAGER: "How do you know?"

CLERK: "He is old and ugly, and his wife is young and pretty."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

An "Alleged Husband."—CITY EDITOR: "Mr. Strong has been in to-day, and he had murder in in his eye. How in time did you come to speak of Mrs. Strong's 'alleged husband' in that paragraph about her accident?"

J. FRESH:—"I did it to steer clear of a libel suit. You know you told me always to say 'alleged thief,' 'alleged murderer,' and that sort of thing."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Dog's Pedigree.—"Has your dachshund a pedigree?" "Pedigree? Look at him; it makes him sag to carry it."—*Chicago Record.*

Current Events.

Monday, October 16.

—The **Boers mass their forces** around Kimberley, and detachments of burghers cross the border line into Natal.

—General Magbanna, with **twelve thousand Filipinos,** prepares to attack Iloilo.

—**The President** makes patriotic speeches **in Iowa and Wisconsin,** and attends a great reception and banquet at Milwaukee.

—**W. J. Bryan** begins a stumping tour of **Kentucky,** in company with William Goebel, candidate for governor.

—The **first yacht race** for the America's Cup results in an easy victory for the *Columbia.*

Tuesday, October 17.

—The **English Parliament** meets in response to the Queen's summons, and the members of the Commons are enthusiastic in support of the Government's action in the Transvaal.

—Advice from South Africa confirms the reports of a **battle at Mafeking,** in which 300 Boers and 18 Englishmen were killed.

—At an **anti-imperialist convention** in Chicago, Carl Schurz and others attack the policy of the Government in the Philippines.

—The **Unitarian National Conference** is addressed by Senator Hoar at Washington.

—The **second race** for the America's Cup results in the disabling of the *Shamrock,* and consequent victory for the *Columbia.*

—**Rev. Dr. Faunce** is officially installed as president of Brown University.

Wednesday, October 18.

—Advanced outposts of the British and Boer forces engage in action near **Ladysmith, Natal.**

—General Otis receives messages purporting to come from **General Pio del Pilar,** offering to sell out his army and deliver Aguinaldo into the hands of the Americans.

—**The President** makes the last speech of his tour at Youngstown, O., and returns to Washington, after a **trip of 5,000 miles.**

—**Dr. Arthur Twining Hadley** is inaugurated the thirteenth president of Yale University.

Thursday, October 19.

—The Boers **capture Vryburg,** on the Cape railway, one hundred miles south of Mafeking. **Five British transports** leave Southampton for South Africa.

—The **Anti-Imperialist League** elects George

MACBETH'S "pearl top" and "pearl glass" lamp-chimneys do not break from heat, not one in a hundred.

They are made of tough clear glass, clear as crystal.

They fit the lamps they are made for. Shape controls the draft. Draft contributes to proper combustion; that makes light; they improve the light of a lamp.

Our "Index" describes *all* lamps and their *proper* chimneys. With it you can always order the right size and shape of chimney for any lamp. We mail it FREE to any one who writes for it.

Address MACBETH, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A NEW DELICIOUS FOOD.

The most remarkable discovery in dietetics which has been made in this century is a vegetable meat called Protose. This delicious food product in odor and taste so closely resembles flesh that it is really difficult for a person eating it to convince himself that he is not actually partaking of animal food. It is absolutely pure. It contains no germs or germ poisons; no uric acids or other excretory substances, which are always found in animal meats; and is proof against all possible contamination with disease,—a condition to which the flesh of animals is always liable. Protose may be appropriately used in diabetes, Bright's disease, rheumatism, and other diseases in which flesh-meats must be rejected on account of the uric acid and other poisons which they contain. It is more delicate, agreeable, and satisfying in flavor than flesh-meats of any sort, and contains 25 per cent. more food elements than beef or mutton.

The makers, the Sanitas Nut Food Co., Ltd., 71 Washington Ave., Battle Creek, Mich., will mail a free sample for six cents to pay postage.

Direct from Maker to Wearer.

Service Serges

(*Manufactured like Men's*)

Are the Best for Ladies' Suits.

Black, blue, dark and medium grays, 55 to 58 inches wide. *High grade.* **Fast colors, superior finish.** *Keep their shape* in the garment. *More economical* than any other serge, and warranted. The great width cuts the best advantage. Sponged free of charge. Sold direct only.

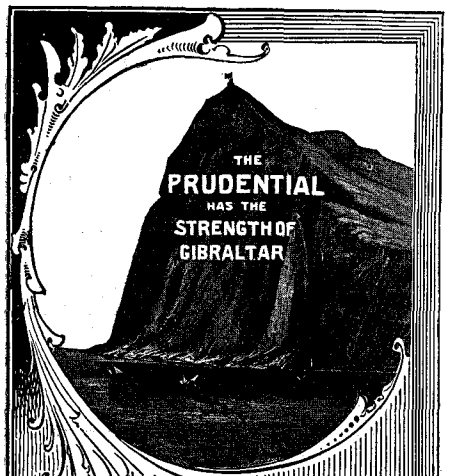
Send for free samples and booklet,
Serge Mills Co., Dept. K. Worcester, Mass.

CUFFS HELD . . .

with the **Improved Washburne Patent Cuff Holders** can be placed just where you want them; will never slip but may be instantly released. Drawers Supporters, easily adjusted or taken off—excellent for holding golf trousers. By mail, 20c. the pair. ☞ *Catalogue showing these and other novelties, free.*

American Ring Co., Box 55, Waterbury, Conn.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



The Prudential

The Man Who Continually Talks

about his love for his wife and children and yet spends nothing for Life Insurance to protect them, lays his sincerity open to question.

Write us for the cost of the best Life Insurance Policy in the world. It will be within your means, and will furnish absolute protection to the whole family.

Write for information.

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE CO.
Of America.

John F. Dryden, Pres. **Home Office, Newark, N.J.**

Boutwell, of Massachusetts, president, and selects Chicago as headquarters.

W. J. Bryan begins a campaign trip through **Ohio,** accompanied by John R. McLean.

—**Ellis H. Roberts,** Treasurer of the United States, reads a paper before the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association.

Friday, October 20.

—The forces of the South African Republic and Orange Free State attack the British at **Glencoe Camp,** in Natal, and are repulsed after several hours of hard fighting; the losses on both sides are heavy, **General Symons,** the British commander, being severely wounded.

—The *modus vivendi,* arranged by Secretary Hay and Mr. Towers, British chargé d'affaires at Washington, and providing for a temporary adjustment of the **Alaskan boundary,** goes into effect.

—The *Columbia* wins her third consecutive victory from the *Shamrock,* thus **retaining the America's cup** in this country.

—The national convention of the **Woman's Christian Temperance Union** begins at Seattle.

Saturday, October 21.

—The British forces under Generals White and French **carry the Boer position** at Elandslaagte, Natal.

—Secretary Long assigns **Admiral Dewey** to special duty at the Navy Department; the Admiral cancels his engagements to visit Atlanta and Philadelphia on account of ill health.

—The delegates to the **International Commercial Congress** are received by President McKinley at the White House.

—**Governor Roosevelt** makes an address at Cincinnati, O., in support of the policy of the administration in the Philippines.

—It is announced at Washington that negotiations for a revision of the **Treaty of Berlin** are in progress between the three powers interested in the government of Samoa.

Sunday, October 22.

—Further details of the battle at Elandslaagte show that the British won an **important victory,** the Boer commander, **General Kock,** being among the killed.

—Two more **British transports** sail from Southampton, carrying British troops to South Africa.

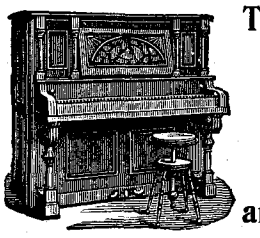
—**Admiral Dewey** states that he "would not consent to become a candidate for President, if nominated by both political parties."

—A mass-meeting in aid of the movement to erect a **monument to Parnell** in Dublin is held at New York, and addressed by the Lord Mayor of Dublin and other prominent speakers.

One Year's Free Trial.

.. THE ..

CORNISH PLAN



The Unique Cornish Plan of Selling Pianos and Organs

has spread over the entire civilized world, and has been the means of building up a vast business.

PIANOS FROM $155
All Latest Musical Attachments.

Over a Quarter of a Million Satisfied Customers

attest the honesty of this modern method of piano-selling. **We Warrant our Pianos and Organs for 25 years.** Back of that Warranty is a business worth over **a million dollars.**

FREE. Our Souvenir Catalogue for 1900 is one of the most comprehensive musical books in the trade. The frontispiece is a masterly reproduction in colors of an oil painting representing **St. Cecilia and the Angelic Choir.** This catalogue is sent, postpaid, together with a novel reference book—"The Heart of the People"—and our latest special offer, etc. The catalogue describes all our pianos and organs. It tell about **The Cornish Patent Musical Attachment** for Pianos—imitates accurately Harp, Banjo, Guitar, Zither, Mandolin, etc., while the famous patent Combination Multitone Reed Action make the CORNISH Organs unequalled in tone—reproduce the power of a full orchestra.

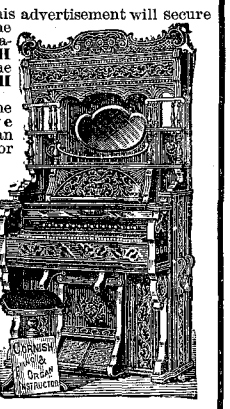
A prompt response to this advertisement will secure a DISCOUNT of **$10** on the list prices in our 1900 Catalogue, on any **CORNISH ORGAN,** or **$20** on the list price of a **CORNISH PIANO.**

Send for particulars of the **Cornish Co-operative Plan,** showing how you can make money working for us, or a

Cornish Piano or Organ..... FREE

Makers of High-Grade American Pianos and Organs.

REFERENCES: Your Bank, Our Bank, Any Bank.

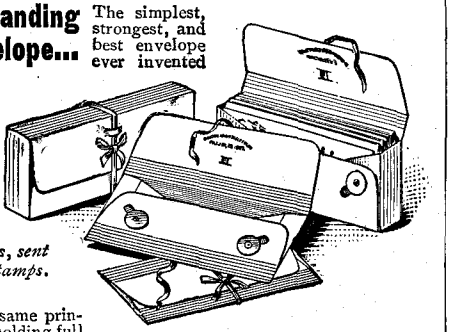


ORGANS $25 FROM
Cash or Easy Payments.

CORNISH & CO.,
Established 50 Years. WASHINGTON, N. J.

CARTERIAN **Adjustable Expanding Document Envelope...** The simplest, strongest, and best envelope ever invented

for filing legal papers or documents of any description. By means of a slot it adjusts itself perfectly to fit any enclosure from a single sheet of paper to a package an inch thick. Remove a part of the papers and envelope will adjust itself to remaining contents.



SIZE	PER BOX 125
4 x 9	$3.00
4¼ x 9¼	3.25
4⅛ x 9½	3.25
4½ x 10⅜	3.50
4⅞ x 11¼	4.00

Made in five sizes, fitted with tapes unless otherwise ordered.

Sample package of 1 Dozen any size, or assorted sizes, sent postpaid for 45 cents in stamps.

...ALSO...

ADJUSTABLE EXPANDING DESK FOLDERS made on same principle for holding full letter or legal size papers, which may be filed flat for quick reference, saving time of unfolding. Have two sizes

	End Flap.	Side Flap
9¼ x 12, per box 50 .	$2.50	$2.75
9¼ x 14¾, " " .	2.75	3.00

Ask your stationer for them. If he does not carry them in stock or cannot get them for you send to the manufacturers.

Send 15 cents in stamps for sample postpaid

CARTER, RICE & CO. (Corporation) 246 Devonshire St. Boston, Mass.

AIR as an... INVESTMENT

STOCKS in some Air-Power and Liquid Air Companies are worth buying. For particulars apply to

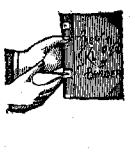
EMMENS STRONG & CO.
(Members of the American Bankers' Association)
... 1 Broadway, New York ...

PARIS IN 1900.

A WORD TO THE WISE

Make sure of your steamer and hotel accommodations *now,* at fair rates. Personally conducted parties. Membership restricted.

THE CRAWFORD TOURS,
Home Office, 610 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass. Branch Offices: 220 Broadway, St. Paul Building, New York; 1011 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.



BY THE WAY

Have you used the KLIP? H. H. BALLARD, 327, Pittsfield, Mass.

WANTED.

Active and energetic men to represent us in Eastern, Western, and Southern States. Weekly salary or commissions paid. Make application by letter, giving reference, age, and previous occupation.

DODD, MEAD & CO., - New York—Chicago

TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS

102 Fulton st., New York, sell all makes under half price. Don't buy before writing them for unprejudiced advice and prices. Exchanges. Immense stock for selection. Shipped for trial. Guaranteed first-class. Dealers supplied. 52-page illus. cat. free

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CHESS.

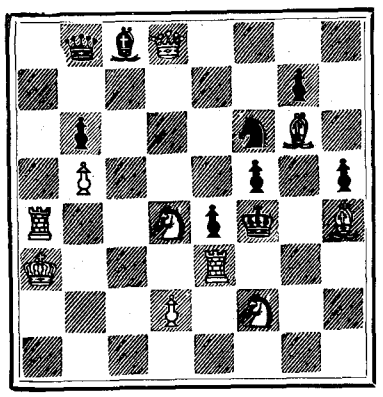
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."

Problem 424.

BY F. HEALY.

(Reichelm calls this a "perfect *coup de repos.*")

Black—Nine Pieces.



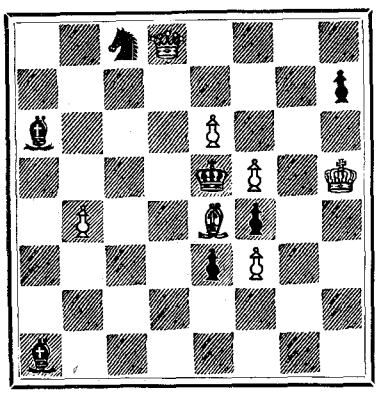
White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 425.

BY J. PECH.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 418.

Key-move, Q—R sq.

No. 419.

1. Q—Kt 4 / K x R	2. Q x B P, ch / K x Q	3. R x P, mate	
	2. ..... / K—K 3	3. Kt—Q 4, mate	
1. ..... / K x Kt	2. Kt—B 3, dis ch. / K—K 3	3. Q x K P, mate	
	2. ..... / K—Kt 5	3. R x Kt P, mate	
1. ..... / P x Q	2. B x P / K x R	3. B—B 4, mate	
	2. ..... / K x Kt	3. B—Q 7, mate	

Other variations depend on those given.

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; H. W. Barry, Boston; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; T. R. Denison, Asheville, N. C.; A Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; R. E. Brigham, Schuylerville, N. Y.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; Dr. L. A. Le Mieux, Seymour, Wis.; W. H. H. C., Canadian, Tex.

418 only, D. J. Solomon, Cincinnati; "Sinbad," Auburndale, Mass.; Dr. G. S. Henderson, Jackson, Mo.; M. Letcher, Montgomery, Ala.; C. C. Marshall, Battle Creek, Mich.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; Dr. W. M. Robertson, Warren, Pa.; C. E. Lloyd, Washington C. H., O.; C. F. McMullan, Madison C. H., Va.; C. Porter, Lamberton, Minn.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; the Rev. S. Weston-Jones, Windsor, N. S.; E. C. Routh, San Saba, Tex.; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Streed, Cambridge, Ill.; W. K. Gruby, Boston; J. R. Warn, Pontiac, Mich.; W. Clark, Rochester, N.Y.; Miss K. S. Winston, Richmond College, Va.; "Uncle Jiles," Franklin, Ky.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; Pres. H. S. Hartzog, Clemson College, S. C.; the Rev. J. C. Wilhelm, Benton, Pa.; "Merope."

Comments (418): The consensus of opinion is that this is a brilliant but very easy.

(419): "Lacking originality, but abounding in superb surprises"—I. W. B.; "Principal variations are good, but very easily solved"—H. W. B.; "Worthy of Mackenzie's genius"—F. S. F.; "A clever composition"—C. R. O.; "One of the finest. Mackenzie gets to the subsoil"—T. R. D.; "A very fine problem"—A K.; "A hard one"—R. E. B.

For Nervous Headache

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. F. A ROBERTS, Waterville, Me., says: "It is of great benefit in nervous headache, nervous dyspepsia and neuralgia."

A NEW RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

A prominent physician writes;

SPOTSWOOD, N. J.

DEAR SIRS:—Please send me, by mail, four more bottles of TARTARLITHINE.

I will also here state, in justice, that this is the most welcome remedy that has come into my hands since my beginning of the practice of medicine. It has given me, in every case of rheumatism in which I have used it, the happiest kind of results. I have used discretion, perhaps even more than necessary, in its employment; that it be given to patients whose cases do not yield to ordinary treatment, old chronic cases of gouty diathesis, where there is a tendency to calcareous deposits, etc. These are undoubtedly the most troublesome patients to give what might fairly be termed good results. Now these have been the very kind in which I have been using Tartarlithine with the very happiest results to patients and myself. Many valuable remedies come daily to our aid, but this has been the most welcome one to me thus far.

Yours very truly,

J. G. D——, M. D.

Regular package $1.00.

Of all druggists or post-free by mail.

Pamphlets with Testimonials FREE.

McKESSON & ROBBINS,

95 Fulton Street, . . New York.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE TARTARLITHINE CO.

KOTEDSILK

Under-Garments

A startling improvement on wool

KNITTED INSIDE WITH A COATING OF PURE SILK

LUXURY COMFORT

HEALTH ECONOMY

KOTEDSILK TRADE MARK - REGISTERED

MADE TO FIT—MADE TO WEAR—MADE TO WASH—MADE TO ENJOY—MADE MOTH-PROOF

Men's Shirts	34-44	$2.50	each	Ladies' Vests	26-40	$2.50	each
" Drawers	28-44	2.50	"	" Drawers	26-40	2.50	"
" Union Suits	34-44	5.00	"	" Union Suits	26-40	5.00	"
" Undervests	34-44	2.00	"	" Underwaists	26-40	2.00	"

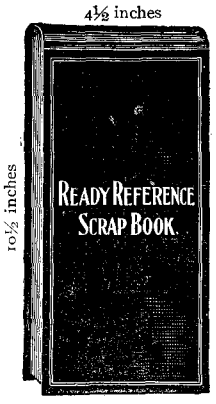
Ladies' Short Underskirts, 24-32 waist, $2.50 each.

If your dealer can't supply you, we will, express prepaid. Send for booklet.

Kotedsilk Underwear Co.

Millbury, Mass., and 76 Leonard St., New York City.

4½ inches



10½ inches

READY REFERENCE SCRAP BOOK

For Newspaper Clippings.

CAPACITY 35,000 AGATE LINES.

Size of Book, 4 1-2 x 10 1-2 inches.

A PERFECT INDEX PLAN.

A SCRAP IS FILED by passing the top containing the caption through a slot from the back of the leaf and attaching it to the front surface which is gummed. The caption alone shows upon the leaf and indexes the article. The body, which remains in the back, is read by turning the leaf over and up to the slot through which it protrudes. The leaves are of fine linen stock, and the binding of cloth substantially put together.

THIS SMALL BOOK will file 15 clippings (from one inch to one column in length) to the page, and takes the place of the usual large volume. One of the few novelties worth investigating.

Sent to any address on receipt of 90 cents

Postage stamps or money order preferred

CHARLES ELY, - 56 Warren Street, New York

Mention THE DIGEST when ordering.

Sample page which explains itself

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Prof. C. D. S. got 417; R. E. B., 416.; W. H. H. C., Canadian, Tex., and Dr. L. A. Le Mieux, Seymour, Wis., 416 and 417.

Games from the London Tournament.

THE AMERICAN BEATS THE FRENCHMAN.

In the first round Janowski beat Pillsbury. We give the second game, in which the Parisian, putting up a very strong fight, was compelled to resign after 72 moves.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

PILLSBURY. *White.*	JANOWSKI. *Black.*	PILLSBURY. *White.*	JANOWSKI. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	37 P x R	Q x B P
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	38 P—B 4 (h)	P—R 5
3 Kt—Q B 3	P—Q R 3 (a)	39 R—K Kt 2	R—B sq
4 P x P	P x P	40 R—K B 2	Kt—B 3 (i)
5 Q—Kt 3	P—Q B 3	41 R x P	Q—Kt 8 ch
6 Kt—B 3	B—Q 3	42 K—Kt 2	R—Kt sq ch
7 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3 (b)	43 R—Kt 5	R—K sq
8 P—K 4	P x P	44 Q—Q 4	Kt—Q 4
9 Kt x P	B—K 2	45 R—K 5	R—Kt sq ch
10 Kt x Kt ch	B x Kt	46 R—Kt 5	R—K sq
11 Q—K 3 ch	B—K 3	47 K—R 2	R—K 8
12 B—Q B 4	Castles (c)	48 Q—R 8 ch	K—B 2
13 B (B4) x B	R—K sq	49 Q-Kt 7 ch	R—K 2
14 B x B (d)	Kt P x B	50 R-Kt sq(k)	Q—Q 6
15 CastlesKR	P x B	51 Q—R 6	R—R 2
16 K R—K sq	Q—Q 4	52 R-Kt 7 ch	R x R
17 Q—R 6	Kt—Q 2	53 Q x R ch	K—Kt 3
18 R—K 3	R—K 2	54 Q—Kt 4	Q—R 2
19 Q R—K sq	Q R—K sq	55 P—B 5	Q—B 2 ch
20 P—Q Kt 3	R—Kt 2	56 K—R sq	Q—K 4
21 Kt—R 4	Q R—K 2 (e)	57 Q x P	Q—K 8 ch
22 Q—B 4	Q—K R 4	58 K—R 2	Q—K 4 ch
23 P—K R 3	Q—Q 4	59 Q—Kt 3	Q—B 3
24 P—Kt 3	K—B sq	60 R—K 2	P—R 4
25 Kt—B 3	K—K sq	61 Q—B 2 ch	K—R 3
26 Kt—R 4	K—Q sq	62 R—K 6	Q—B 2
27 Kt—Kt 2	K—B sq	63 Q—K 2 ch	K—R 2
28 R—K 4 (f)	P—K 4	64 Q—K 5	Q—R 4
29 P x P	P x P	65 Q—Q 4 ch	K—Kt sq
30 Q—K 3	R(K 2)—B 2	66 Q-K Kt 4	Q—B 2 (l)
31 Kt—R 4	R—B sq	67 Q—Kt 6	Q—Q 2 (m)
32 R—K 2	R (Kt 2)—B 2	68 Q—K 8 ch	K—B 2
33 R—Q 2	Q—K 3	69 Q x Q ch	K x Q
34 P—K Kt 4	K—Kt sq	70 K—Kt 3	P—Kt 4
35 K—B sq	P—K R 4	71 P—R 4	Kt—B 2
36 Kt—B 5	R x Kt (g)	72 R—K sq	Resigns.

Notes (abridged) by Emil Kemeny in The Ledger, Philadelphia.

(a) The usual play is Kt—K B 3, which is preferable to the text move.

(b) Against Lasker, he played B—K 2, which was answered by B—B 4. The text move is more aggressive.

(c) Had he played Q—Kt 2, then B x B and eventually Q x Q would have left Black with a weak K P. The text move in connection with R—K sq is quite ingenious, but not altogether satisfactory.

(d) He could not play B x P ch followed by Kt—K 5 ch on account of K x B, R x Kt, and B x B, winning a piece. The text move is quite forcible.

(e) Q x Q P could not be played on account of Kt—B 5.

(f) Threatened Q—K 3 and eventually Kt—B 4. Black can not save the K P without moving P—K 3, which, however, isolates that Pawn.

(g) The sacrifice of the exchange was pretty nearly forced. White threatened Kt—Q 6 ch and Kt x R as well as Kt—R 6.

(h) An important move, White having the R—K Kt 2 continuation in view, forcing away the Black Rook from the open K Kt file.

(i) P x P would have been answered by R x P, leading to an exchange of Rooks, and White wins the R P.

(k) A powerful move. Black can not afford to exchange Queens.

(l) Q—R sq would have been answered by P—B 6, and Black could not play Kt x P on account of Q—B 4 ch and Q x Kt.

(m) Q—B 2 ch would have been answered by Q—Kt 3. If Black then moves Kt—B 5, White plays R—K 4, and the exchange of Queens follows.

LASKER "PLAYS" WITH MAROCZY.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

MAROCZY. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*	MAROCZY. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	15 P x P	Kt x P
2 Kt-KB3(a)	Kt—K B 3	16 Kt x Kt ch	B x Kt
3 P—B 4	P—K 3	17 Kt—K 5	Q R—Q sq
4 P—K 3	P—B 4	18 Q—B 2	P—R 3
5 Kt—B 3	Kt—B 3	19 B—K 4	B x Kt (c)
6 P—Q R 3	Q P x P	20 P x B	B x B
7 B x P	P—Q R 3	21 Q x B	Kt—Kt 6
8 Castles	P—Q Kt 4	22 Q-QKt4(d)	Kt x R
9 B—K 2	P x P	23 B x Kt	Q—B 3
10 P x P	B—Kt 2 (b)	24 B—Q 4	R—Q 4
11 P—Q Kt 4	B—K 2	25 Q—Kt 2	Q—B 5
12 B—Kt 2	Castles	26 B—B 3	R—B sq
13 B—Q 3	Q—Kt 3	27 B—Kt 4	Q—Q 6
14 Kt—K 4	P—Q R 4	28 Resigns.	

Notes.

(a) Maroczy reverses the moves, but doesn't get along with it very well.

(b) Already, Black has the better development.

(c) Notice how Lasker wins the exchange.

(d) If R on Q R sq moves, Kt—Q 7 forking Q and R.

A Blackburne Brilliant.

Apropos of the proposed testimonial to J. H. Blackburne, the distinguished English master, *The Times*, Philadelphia, publishes a "short and sharp" example of his play. Mr. Blackburne has been one of the Masters for thirty-seven years. Here follows what Herr Reichelm calls one of Blackburne's "bits of Morphy":

BURT. *White.*	BLACKBURNE. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	P x P
3 Kt—K B 3	P—K Kt 4
4 B—B 4	B—Kt 2
5 P—Q B 3	P—Kt 5

"White's attack, that now follows, is inadequate to the piece-sacrifice."

6 Q—Kt 3	P x Kt
7 B x P ch	K—B sq

"The next capture makes matters worse, but

"A model library of reference, embracing the very widest range of topics."
—J. M. Greenwood, President National Education Association.

THE INTERNATIONAL CYCLOPAEDIA

AND YEAR BOOK FOR 1898

SIXTEEN ROYAL VOLUMES A practical, usable, up-to-date reference work. It treats satisfactorily every subject whose importance entitles it to a place there; gives information from the earliest period to the beginning of the present year; embraces every branch of knowledge; covers the whole field of

Biography	*Botany*	*Religion*	*Engineering*
Geography	*Astronomy*	*Sports*	*Music—Art*
History	*Natural History*	*Electricity*	*Agriculture*
Races—Nations	*Medical Science*	*Chemistry*	*Etc., etc.*

A LIBRARY FOR ALL PEOPLE The facts are easily accessible. Here the hunting has been done, the wheat separated from the chaff. Just the work required by the student, the professional man, the busy merchant, the public speaker, the school boy or girl. It is a library in itself—touches every subject in which we are interested.

The whole set delivered at once on small monthly payments. Write for terms and sample pages.

NEW YORK DODD, MEAD & COMPANY, PUBS. CHICAGO

A Dainty Breakfast

The morning meal is apt to set the pace for the day. If dainty simple and sufficiently nutritious one leaves the breakfast table with a feeling of well being that fortifies for the day's duties.

Cream of Wheat

contains, in greater proportion than any other cereal food, the elements necessary to brain and muscle making.

Ask your grocer to show you our gravures. High class works of art, entirely devoid of advertising matter.

Cream of Wheat Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

New Publications:

SEX WORSHIP,

An Exposition of the Phallic Origin of Religion by CLIFFORD HOWARD. Third edition (revised and enlarged) with Bibliography of Phallicism.

8vo, cloth, uncut, 215 pages—$1.50 *net*, prepaid.

MICROSCOPY AND MICRO-TECHNIQUE

by ALBERT SCHNEIDER, M.D., Ph.D., Professor of Botany, Pharmocography, etc., Northwestern University.

8vo, cloth, 198 pages—$1.50 *net*, prepaid.

RELIGION AND LUST,

The Psychical Correlation of Religious Emotion and Sexual Desire by JAMES WEIR, JR., M.D. Second edition enlarged and elaborated.

Cloth, 330 pages—$1.50 *net*, prepaid.

A Complete Illustrated Catalogue on application.

CHICAGO MEDICAL BOOK CO.,
Publishers, Importers and Dealers,
N. W. Cor. Wabash Ave. 35-37 Randolph St., CHICAGO.

KAREZZA ETHICS OF MARRIAGE.

A bold, brave book teaching ideal marriage, rights of the unborn child, a designed and controlled maternity.

Union Signal: Thousands of women have blessed Dr. Stockham for **Tokology** thousands of men and women will bless her for **Karezza.**

Arena: Karezza is worth its weight in gold.

Sample pages free. **Agents Wanted.** Prepaid, $1.00.

ALICE B. STOCKHAM & CO., 56 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

Pick on Memory

New edition on Memory and its doctors, Loisette, etc. Price, 25 cents. Sent by mail.

Address E. PICK, 127 East 10th Street, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

gives the English Master an opportunity for one of his gem game-endings."

8 B x Kt	R x B
9 Castles.	

"Castling is usually, a very safe proceeding, and one that is recommended by the best authors. There are, however, exceptions to the rules, and when Mr. Blackburne, at this point, announced mate in nine moves Mr. Burt was inclined to pronounce the books very unsafe guides."

The Champion's Challenge.

When La Bourdonnais was the Chess-Champion of the World, the Rev. Horatio Bolton was the Master-Problematist. On one occasion, the problematist challenged the Champion to solve the following problem in one hour's time:

WHITE (10 pieces): K on K R 3; Q on Q R 4; Bs on K R 4 and 5; Kt on Q B 5; R on Q Kt 5; Ps on K 4, K B 3, K Kt 2, and K R 6.

BLACK (9 pieces): K on K sq; Q on Q 7; B on Q B 2; Kt on K R 2; Rs on Q Kt 2 and Q R 7; Ps on K 2, K B 4, K Kt 3.

White mates in six moves.

The great Frenchman solved it without touching the pieces, but it took him the stipulated hour. Ambitious solvers, who have not seen this problem, will have a chance to measure their powers against one who, after Paul Morphy, was, perhaps, the greatest genius over the board that ever lived.—*The Times, Philadelphia.*

"Genius in Chess."

Is genius required to produce a Chess-master? To become a Morphy, a Zukertort, or a Lasker one must be "born," as the Germans say; but there are others; a most notable example being Dr. Siegbert Tarrasch, of Nuremberg. Were acquired knowledge the dominant factor in the game, Dr. Tarrasch would be the greatest player that ever lived. In positions that have been handled by the books he is supreme; but let something arise wherein native wit is required, and it is almost a dollar to ninety odd cents that either Lasker, Blackburne, or Janowski would outwit him. Pillsbury has been unown to do it in a comparatively simple end game. It is no doubt that this consciousness of inherent lack of Chess wit has resolved the big Doctor not to tempt "Chess fortune" again.—*The Times, Philadelphia.*

Lasker and Janowski.

The conditions of the proposed Championship match have not been definitely settled, as Lasker proposes eight games up, Draws not counting, while Janowski declines to play for less than ten games up, relying on precedent as a right to his claim, Lasker having won the championship under these conditions. The stakes are $2,000 a side. Reichelm in *The Times*, Philadelphia, says: "The consensus of opinion, like the handle of a jug, points to Lasker as the winner, but he will have to exert himself, as the Frenchman is a very dangerous adversary. In the three tourneys in which they have met the results were:

"Hastings, 1895, Lasker, 1; Janowski, 0.
"Nuremberg, 1896, Lasker, 0; Janowski, 1.
"London, 1899, Lasker. 1½; Janowski, ½."

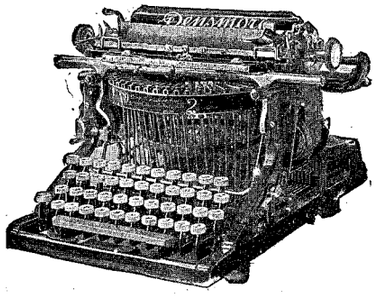
ARMSTRONG & McKELVY Pittsburgh.
BEYMER-BAUMAN Pittsburgh.
DAVIS-CHAMBERS Pittsburgh.
FAHNESTOCK Pittsburgh.
ANCHOR, ECKSTEIN } Cincinnati.
ATLANTIC, BRADLEY, BROOKLYN, JEWETT, ULSTER, UNION } New York.
SOUTHERN, SHIPMAN } Chicago.
COLLIER, MISSOURI, RED SEAL, SOUTHERN } St. Louis.
JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS CO Philadelphia.
MORLEY Cleveland.
SALEM Salem, Mass.
CORNELL Buffalo.
KENTUCKY Louisville.

THE truth of the matter is, there are so many mixtures of Zinc, Barytes, Whiting, etc., sold under misleading brands of "White Lead" and "Pure White Lead," that in order to obtain Pure White Lead it is absolutely necessary to make sure that the brand is right.

Those named in the margin are genuine.

FREE By using National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, any desired shade is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free; also folder showing picture of house painted in different designs or various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application to those intending to paint.

National Lead Co., 100 William St., New York.



ADMIRAL DEWEY'S LETTERS

Admiral Dewey's letters will hereafter be written on a . . .

DENSMORE TYPEWRITER

which has been ordered for his private secretary.

Mr. J. W. Crawford has just been appointed to this position, with rank of lieutenant in the regular service.

DENSMORE TYPEWRITER CO. 316 Broadway, New York.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

FREE DR. WORST'S new scientific *Catarrh Inhaler* cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Cold in head, Partial Deafness, and all diseases of the air passages by *inhalation.* Mailed on three days' trial *free,* with medicine for one year. If satisfactory, send $1, if not, return it.
DR. E. J. WORST,
213 Main St., Ashland, Ohio.

CORPULENCE.

We want to send every stout person a little book concerning the most successful harmless treatment of this trouble. It is the method conceived and perfected by the best known specialists in New York. A valuable book of scientific common sense. Sent for 2 c. stamp.
HYGEIA MFG. CO., Astor Court Bldg., New York.

WANTED—The address of Poets or Poetry Lovers who would appreciate receiving a copy of the first issue of the "Magazine of Poetry." Would also like to know what particular poem or poet is liked the best. Address DANIEL MALLETT, Flatbush, N. Y.

WOULD you Know the OCCULT POWER of WORDS and HOW TO USE IT? Send 10 cents for booklet "WORDS" to F. M. HARLEY PUBLISHING COMPANY, 87-89 Washington Street, Chicago.

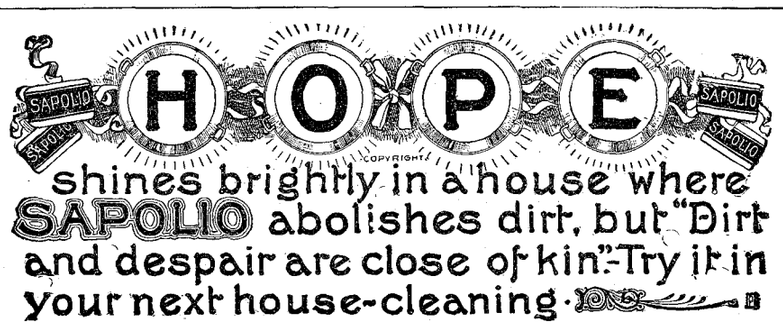
Coe's Eczema Cure $1 at drug stores. The world's surest cure for all skin diseases. Samples Free by mail. Coe Chem. Co., Cleveland, O

COLLAR Button Insurance goes with our one-piece collar button. Krementz & Co., 63 Chestnut St. Newark, N. J.

THE AMERICAN COLONIAL HANDBOOK...
A useful handbook of ready information on our new possessions. By THOMAS CAMPBELL-COPELAND. 16mo, cloth. Price 50 cents.
FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., PUBS., NEW YORK

STEREOPTICONS MAGIC LANTERNS and SLIDES CONDENSED CATALOGUE FREE RILEY BROS. 16 BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK.

NATURE STUDIES...
Popular scientific expositions by Grant Allen, Richard A. Proctor, Andrew Wilson, Thomas Foster, and Edward Clodd. 12mo, Paper, 25 cents; Cloth, $1.00.
FUNK & WAGNALLS Co., Pubs., New York.



shines brightly in a house where SAPOLIO abolishes dirt, but "Dirt and despair are close of kin"—Try it in your next house-cleaning.

The Living Age, Boston: "It is a far-seeing view of the country's future, and abounds in arguments that will reassure many people whom the present crisis is perplexing unduly."

THE IMPERIAL REPUBLIC

A thoroughly original, stirring, and powerful argument for expansion from the point of view of a scholar and a student of history. By James C. Fernald, author of "The Spaniard in History," etc. 12mo, cloth. Cover design. With five maps. Price, 75 cents.
New York Times: "It is a storehouse of facts and suggestions, and a display of light and reason on this subject which ought to make it as important to those who oppose as to those who agree with it."
FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ONLY 115 HOMES CAN HAVE THIS CHOICE LITTLE LIBRARY

Fifty Volumes of Fiction, History, Biography, Science, Literature, and Poetry.

EARLY next month we shall be able to supply to 115 of our patrons a very choice little library of select literature in 50 neatly bound volumes, at particularly advantageous terms of payment. Indeed, the whole library is to be delivered on a payment of $5. This library includes only works of standard merit, such as would be a most welcome acquisition for any refined home, or any Sunday-school, or circulating library. But the point upon which we are compelled to place especial emphasis just now is that it will be impossible to supply more than 115 of these select libraries, owing to rigid limitations on some of the books. We have made the number as large as possible, but the choice character of the books and the convenience of the terms suggest the probability that the 115 sets will be speedily called for, and we can only advise prompt action on the part of those who wish to secure one of these libraries. An appreciative critic has already declared that the recreation, enjoyment, and profit to be gained from such a library cannot be measured. "Whether it be merely to while away the long winter evenings, or as a means of study and intellectual development; whether it be simply as a library of choice literature that will be a credit to any home, or as a means of education and culture, assuredly such a library as this was never so attractively selected or so easily obtainable." Our readers should bear in mind that when these 50 volumes come from the press (which will be, probably, within the next fortnight), they will be **sent out immediately to the 115 subscribers whose acceptances are first received.** Do not delay, but send the acceptance coupon below, or a copy of it, at once. **No money need be sent with the acceptance.** When we notify you that the library is ready for delivery, you are to send an initial payment of $5, on receipt of which the entire library will be sent you. After that, if you are perfectly satisfied with it, you are to pay $1 a month for 23 months (faster if you prefer), making the total for the 50 volumes **just about half the regular price of the books.** But, note particularly, we **guarantee absolute satisfaction,** and if, after you have received the library, you find that, for any reason, it is not entirely satisfactory, you may return it to us within three days from its receipt, and we will promptly and cheerfully refund the money paid. Can we do more? Remember: there will be only 115 sets. This exceptional opportunity will not last long. Send your acceptance now.

STANDARD LIBRARY OF SELECT LITERATURE

$5 SECURES IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

TITLES OF THE FIFTY VOLUMES

American Humorists.—A series of essays. By H. R. Haweis, A.M.

The Highways of Literature: What to Read and How to Read. By David Pryde, M.A., LL.D.

Flotsam and Jetsam.—A yachtsman's experiences. By Thomas Gibson Bowles.

A Yankee School Teacher in Virginia.—A story. By Lydia Wood Baldwin.

An Old Sailor's Yarns.—Fascinating tales from many seas. By Capt. Roland F. Coffin.

Rutherford.—A story of New York Society. By Edgar Fawcett.

"Number One" And How to Take Care of Him. By Joseph J. Pope, M.D.

Lives of Illustrious Shoemakers.—By William E. Winks.

The New Womanhood.—By James C. Fernald.

An Unfortunate Woman and Ass'ya.—Two stories. By Ivan Sergeyevitch Turgenieff.

Violet Gray.—A story by Sarah E. Phipps.

The Coming Race.—Also Leila, or the Siege of Granada. By Sir E. G. E. Bulwer Lytton.

The Life of Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard.—By Laura C. Holloway.

Himself Again.—A story by J. C. Goldsmith.

The Home in Poetry.—A choice collection of English and American Verse on "The Home."

'49, The Gold Seekers of the Sierras.—Stories of the Western mines. By Joaquin Miller.

The Bowsham Puzzle.—An entertaining story by John Habberton, author of "Helen's Babies."

With the Poets.—Selections. By Dean Farrar.

The Story of the Merv.—A story of the adventures and captivity. By Edmund O'Donovan.

Mumu, and The Diary of a Superfluous Man.—Two novels by Ivan Turgenieff.

French Celebrities.—Part I. Brief biographies of celebrated Frenchmen. By Ernest Daudet.

French Celebrities.—Part II. Life stories of celebrated Frenchmen. By Jules Claretie.

Our Christmas in a Palace.—Original, racy, and full of interest. By Edward Everett Hale.

Scottish Characteristics.—By Paxton Hood.

Historical and Other Sketches.—By James Anthony Froude.

The Destruction of Gotham.—A graphic story. By Joaquin Miller.

Charlotte Bronte.—An hour with Charlotte Brontë. By Laura C. Holloway.

"True," and Other Stories.—By George Parsons Lathrop.

Prince Sarony's Wife.—And The Pearl-Shell Necklace (in one Volume). By Julian Hawthorne.

Edwin Arnold as Poetizer and Paganizer.—By Prof. William Cleaver Wilkinson, D.D.

Ten Years a Police Court Judge.—Experiences on the bench. By Judge Wiglittle.

Chinese Gordon.—(General George Gordon.) The story of his life. By Archibald Forbes.

In the Heart of Africa.—Travels of Sir Samuel Baker, F.R.G.S.

The Fortunes of Rachel.—A charming story of American life. By Edward Everett Hale.

My Musical Memories.—A volume of personal reminiscences. By H. R. Haweis, A.M.

Memorie and Rime.—Romantic Poems of early frontier life. By Joaquin Miller.

Successful Men of To-Day and What They Say of Success.—The lives of 500 men of various vocations. By Wilbur F. Crafts, Ph.D.

Science in Short Chapters.—By W. Mattieu Williams, F.R.A.S. Live chats on scientific topics.

The Lady of Cawnpore.—A story by Frank Vincent and Albert E. Lancaster.

The Trial of Gideon.—And "The Countess Almara's Murder." By Julian Hawthorne.

Isabella of Castile.—By Major-General O. O. Howard. Illustrated.

Addison's Selected Essays.—Introduction by Professor Winchester. With Portrait.

Goldsmith's Selected Essays.—Introduction by Edward Everett Hale. With Portrait.

Life of Oliver Cromwell.—His life, times, battle-fields. By Paxton Hood.

A Man's Will.—A Strong Temperance Story. By Edgar Fawcett.

The Flag on the Mill.—A story full of dramatic situations. By Mary B. Sleight.

Beneath Two Flags.—The Work of the Salvation Army. By Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth.

A Winter in India.—By Rt. Hon. W. E. Baxter, M. P. With map.

India: What It Can Teach Us.—A course of lectures. By F. Max Müller, K.M.

Sought and Found.—A romance translated from the German of Golo Raimund.

SURPRISINGLY ATTRACTIVE ADVANCE OFFER

The regular price of the Library is $50.00. To all those who quickly sign and return the acceptance coupon opposite we will supply the $50 Library complete at **about half** this price, viz., for only $5 when we notify you that the books are ready for delivery and $1.00 per month for 23 months. Terms include boxing and delivery f. o. b. cars in New York. Act quickly and secure one of these choice libraries.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Pubs., 30 Lafayette Place, New York

SPECIAL ADVANCE OFFER COUPON.

GENTLEMEN:—I accept your special advance offer of the STANDARD LIBRARY OF SELECT LITERATURE and I agree to pay $5 when you notify me that the books are ready for delivery, and $1 per month thereafter for 23 months, when the library will be paid for in full. It is understood that the complete Library of fifty books is to be sent to me on receipt of my first payment of $5, and that if I am dissatisfied with the books I may return them within three days and you will refund the money I shall have paid.

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

DATE_____ 1899. STATE_____

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ATTRACTIVE NEW BOOKS

Just Published by Funk & Wagnalls Co.

True Stories of Heroic Lives

By Various Authors.

Thirty-nine true stories of remarkable courage and devotion. The stories are gathered from all quarters of the world and they are told, for the most part, by personal acquaintances of the heroes, or eye-witnesses of the deeds of valor. There are stories of soldiers and sailors; of explorers and missionaries; of statesmen and scientists; of reformers, philanthropists, students, nurses, and mechanics, representing extraordinary moral and physical courage.

SOME OF THE HEROES

George Dewey	Emile Zola	Joseph E. Wheeler
Wm. Lloyd Garrison	Theodore Roosevelt	Carl Schurz
Leo Tolstoi	Abraham Lincoln	Antonio Maceo
Joseph Damien	Florence Nightingale	Maximo Gomez, etc., etc.

12mo, Cloth. Cover Design. Half-tone Illustrations. Price, $1.00.

One of Those Coincidences

By Julian Hawthorne, Count Leo Tolstoi, and others.

This is a charming romance of the war for Cuban Independence. The leading characters are a volunteer and a nurse in one of the army hospitals. The story is one of unusual psychological interest. Ten other entertaining stories by various authors are included in the volume.

OTHER ENTERTAINING STORIES BOUND IN THE SAME VOLUME

THE TAPER
By Count Leo Tolstoi

HOW VIARDEAU OBEYED THE BLACK ABBE
By Charles G. D. Roberts

JOHN MERRIL'S EXPERIMENTS IN PALMISTRY
By Florence M. Kingsley

FRANCISCO
By Wolcott Le Clear Beard

JACOB CITY
By A. Stewart Clarke

SELMA THE SOPRANO
By Mabel Wagnalls

AT THE END OF HIS ROPE
By Florence M. Kingsley

THE STRANGE CASE OF ESTHER ATKINS
By Mrs. L. E. L. Hardenbrook

THE EASTER OF LA MERCEDES
By Mary C. Francis

THE ROMANCE OF A TIN-ROOF AND A FIRE-ESCAPE
By Myra L. Avery

12mo, Cloth. Cover Design. Profuse Illustrations by Freeland A. Carter, Charles Johnson Post, C. H. Warren, Florence Carlyle, and others. Price, $1.00.

Handbook of Medical Gymnastics

By Anders Wide, M.D.

Lecturer in Medical Gymnastics and Orthopedy at the Royal Carolean Medico-Surgical Institute.

The principles and application of Swedish gymnastics, also treating of massage and orthopedics, with descriptions of many cases of illness helped or cured by gymnastic treatment. The first Swedish edition was published in 1896. Two German editions were issued in 1897, and a French edition appeared in 1898. This book has been adopted as a text-book at most of the colleges for physical training and medical gymnastics in England and America.

Illustrated with half-tone engravings. 8vo, Cloth. Price, $3.00.

The Miracles of Missions

By Arthur T. Pierson, D.D.

Editor of "The Missionary Review of the World."

THIRD SERIES. Stories of interesting marvels resulting from mission work and missionary heroism on far-away mission fields. Those who are interested in the subject of missions, or in the spread of Christianity, can not fail to derive help and pleasure from these new records of surprising mission accomplishments in distant lands. The book is a companion volume to the First and Second Series.

12mo, Cloth. Illustrated. Price, $1.00; Paper, 35 cents. First and Second Series now ready. 12mo, Cloth. Illustrated. $1.00 each; Paper, 35 cents each.

The Expert Cleaner

By Hervey J. Seaman.

A handbook of practical information for all who like clean homes, tidy apparel, wholesome food and healthful surroundings. There are instructions for cleaning every conceivable article in and about the house, and the book is sure to be a valuable aid toward the material conditions of a bright and successful home.

12mo, Flexible Cloth. Price, 75 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 30 Lafayette Place, N. Y.

Henry E. Robins, D.D., ex-Pres. Colby University: "If there is a nobler Christian poem in our language, I have not seen it."

The Epic of Paul

An Epic poem depicting the life of Paul. It is of rare dignity and sublimity, and its interest is as absorbing as that of a romance. By WILLIAM CLEAVER WILKINSON. 8vo, cloth, 722 pp., gilt top, $2.00.

Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Place, N. Y.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED FACTS AND SIMILES.

For Sermons, Speeches, etc. Large 12mo, 477 pp. Cloth, $2.00. Compiled by J. F. B. Tinling, B.A.

This is a handy volume in good type and good binding, with incidents and quotations on almost every conceivable subject, well indexed, so that what is wanted can be readily found; will be appreciated by thousands of busy pastors.—*The Religious Herald. Hartford, Conn.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Pubs., New York.

THE GREAT STANDARD DICTIONARY SERIES

THE MASTERWORK OF THE CENTURY

FUNK & WAGNALLS

Standard Dictionary

The latest, most complete, most authoritative, and most sumptuous dictionary in existence. 247 of the world's most eminent scholars and specialists made it. It contains over 75,000 more terms than any other dictionary. Exclusive features of synonyms (125,000) and antonyms. It has 45,000 quotations. Atlas of the World with 88 pages of colored maps and cyclopedic matter. $960,000 expended in its production.

The London Times: "The merits of the Standard Dictionary are indisputable and are abundantly attested by a large number of unimpeachable authorities."

The New York Herald: "It is a triumph in the art of publication. It is the most satisfactory and most complete dictionary yet printed."

St. James's Budget, London: "It should be the pride of Literary America as it is the admiration of Literary England."

Send for circulars and terms.

THE IDEAL DESK DICTIONARY

The Students' Standard Dictionary

Abridged from the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary

Thoroughly new from cover to cover with exclusive features of extraordinary importance. It is the work throughout of many eminent specialists. Every particular of its arrangement has been especially designed to fully meet the most exacting requirements of the modern dictionary. 62,284 terms, besides 1,224 pictorial illustrations, 2,000 antonyms, full etymologies, use of prepositions indicated, etc. With complete appendix.

Journal of Education, Boston: "This is a treasure. No one can conceive the wealth of information, the convenience for reference, the elimination of non-essentials which make this book worth much more than the price to any student, teacher, or writer."

Boston Herald: "The Students' Standard is to be preferred to all other dictionaries meant for office or desk use, and for scholars in high schools and academies. It is quite sufficient for the needs of nine readers in ten."

Large 8vo, 915 pp., Cloth, leather back, $2.50 net. Bound in Full Leather, $4.00 net. Patent Thumb Index, 50 cents extra.

THE BEST "HANDY" DICTIONARY

The Standard Intermediate-School Dictionary

Abridged from the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary.

This is the latest and most perfect school dictionary in the English language. It gives the orthography, pronunciation, meaning, and etymology of 38,000 words and phrases. There are 800 tasteful illustrations. No other school dictionary approaches this work in quality or completeness.

Gen. James Grant Wilson, President of the American Authors' Guild: "I deem it superior to any similar volume that has yet come under my notice. I fail to see any feature of the work that can not be commended."

Journal, Boston, Mass.: "The vocabulary supplies all the needs that will arise in the public schools. The definitions alone make the dictionary superior to those commonly used. There are no such disappointing features as the ordinary dictionary presents."

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "The definitions are vital and inspiring to new thoughts."

8vo, Cloth. Cover Design. Price, $1.00

Send for Prospectuses

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Pubs., New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The most prominent thing about a bald-headed man is his bald head. You notice it when you first meet him, and you think of it every time you see him.

The bald-headed man is always conscious he is bald-headed. He can't get away from it. Wherever he goes he must take his thin and shiny scalp with him.

He finds himself handicapped in society.

Baldness is simply the story of personal neglect, the neglect of dandruff. Dandruff is disease, and when allowed to have its own way leads straight to baldness.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

cures the disease that causes dandruff, keeps the scalp clean and healthy, and makes the hair grow thick and long.

If Your Hair Is Turning Gray

and if you don't like this early approach of old age, here is just the help you need, for

"Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color to faded or gray hair."

It is the enemy of dandruff and disease and the friend of cleanliness and strength.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED